THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

VOL. XVII Annual Subscription, $5.00 PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JULY 27, 1923 Single Copies, 10 Cents. No. 30

ALL BRANCHES OF BUSINESS WATCH CROPS PROGRESS

Benefits Extend to the Steel and Other Industries

HESITATION EVIDENT

Uncertainty as to Whether Market Prices and Costs Will Permit a Fair Margin of Profit

Business is watching the crop. And it is yet a month early for definite estimates. Western Canada is, however, reasonably assured of a big yield, but with the improving outlook there has been the decline in the market price for wheat and the growing prospect of labor shortage and high wages. The result in terms of buying power is, therefore, difficult to judge, especially in view of the obligations which many farmers, particularly in the West, are carrying.

The implement companies and the supply houses as well as the merchants are immediately interested in the crop returns but the effect of new money quickly spreads back through the various stages of industry, with the banks and other financial institutions concerned at practically every stage. The interest of fundamental industry in the crop is indicated by a letter to THE FINANCIAL POST from H. H. Champ, treasurer of the Steel Company of Canada, in which he says: "It is thought that if the Northwest is favored with a good crop of wheat, to be sold at prices which will return the grain grower a fair profit, business in steel and other lines in Canada should be good for this year and also for the year 1924." Mr. Champ adds that the year 1923 will show a considerable improvement over 1922 in the steel industry both in the matter of sales and also in values. Railway business is an important factor.

A Cry For Help

There is at present in Western Canada, according to advices reaching THE FINANCIAL POST, a very tense feeling that there is going to be a serious shortage of harvest help. The straw is much heavier than usual and this means that there will be required relatively so much more help in the handling. An effort is being made to have the farmers establish a maximum wage limit but it is doubtful if this will prevail when every man is out to get his harvest completed if possible and willing to pay more than labor is worth rather than take a chance on a loss in other directions.

There does not appear to be much prospect of getting men from British Columbia and only a few can be counted on from the United States. Experience has shown that helpers coming from Eastern Canada are of little practical use. Very few of them are farmers and the majority are floaters who simply come for the trip, or to visit friends with the idea of getting some farmer to sign their certificate and thus enjoy a cheap outing. Steps to bring out British workers are not regarded as likely to prove very effective at this stage.

Banks Are Ready

The financing of the crop has been anticipated by the banks and the liquid position shown in the last government return is indication of the steady pulling in of cash reserves which is in progress. Reports coming in from branch bank managers to their Western headquarters in Winnipeg give fuller indication of the resourcefulness of the farmers in the past year in getting upon their feet financially. Borrowing demands are not heavy at present, considering that the harvest season is rapidly advancing. The majority of farmers have financed the crop unaided up to date and will only require bank loans for the buying immediately incidental to the actual harvest outlay.

The outlook is rendered uncertain also by the check to industrial expansion in the United States where the edge has been taken off the buying demand for the time being and a readjustment of prices—forced up largely by the demands of labor—has been taking place. The question now being asked is whether there will be a revival of buying in the fall or whether further adjustment of prices is necessary to encourage free movement of goods. There are none of the usual symptoms preceding a period of depression. The financial situation is regarded as healthy and there is no congestion of goods or commodities. Much will depend in the States as in Canada on the extent to which the crop will create new buying power.

During the week there was a tendency upward on the part of industrial securities which was taken to indicate a return of confidence in fall business, but this movement was not carried far and was followed again by the attitude of watchful waiting which has been in evidence since the reaction of some weeks ago.

Arrangements are being completed between the government telephone departments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the establishment of a through line in the provincial telephone system.

Accused of Trying to Put "Something Over"

An eminent American engineer who has made a close study of water-power, pulpwood and other resources in Canada and the United States makes the following interesting comment on the present international situation in a letter from Washington to THE FINANCIAL POST:

There does not seem to be a proper reciprocity between the two countries. The bigger one seems to be always ready to accuse the smaller one — at least, the one with the less population —of trying to put something over on the big fellow—Uncle Sam.

I note in another publication of recent date, a statement to the effect that the water in the Great Lakes has fallen four feet, attributed to two causes—the Drainage Canal established near Chicago, which is sucking off the water from the Great Lakes system, and the denudation of the forests in Canada in the lake watershed, which is affecting the amount of water available for maintenance of the proper elevation of the lake levels. This denudation, therefore, is directly connected with the demand for paper for newsprint in the United States and ought to be given consideration in any discussion of this question.

RUSHING SUPPLY OF PULPWOOD TO UNITED STATES

Shipments Indicate a Fear That Embargo Will Go On

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The exports of pulp wood for June, which amounted to 197,664 cords as compared with 78,897 for the same month last year, confirm the information already conveyed by THE FINANCIAL POST that the American pulp and paper interests, fearing the possible coming into effect of an embargo, are stocking up with supplies.

As all the pulp wood exported goes to the United States, this is a reasonable conclusion. Certainly the production of pulp and newsprint on the other side is not increasing at such a rapid rate as these exports have done. At the present rate they are 50,000 cords more a month than they were at this time in 1920, which was the heyday of pulp and paper production on this continent.

Total exports of pulp wood during the last three months were 385,510 cords, an increase of 185,000 over that for the same period last year. The increase in the value has been from $2,031,786 to $3,524,447. If the present rate of export is maintained throughout the current fiscal year, the total for the 12 months will run close to 2,000,000 cords or double that for last year.

Including pulp wood the value of all pulp and paper exports during June was $14,179,778, as compared with $11,360,031 for the same month last year. Deducting the value of pulp wood shipped out, this would make the total for pulp and paper $12,368,456, as compared with $10,545,000 for June, 1922. Of the $14,179,778, the United States took no less than $11,862,946; the United Kingdom $1,209,737 and all other countries $1,107,095. Of pulp wood the United States took $3,052,969; the United Kingdom $999,034 and all other countries $456,779. Of newsprint the United States took $6,998,668; the United Kingdom $210,713 and all other countries $680,316.

EFFORT MADE TO GET BRITISH FARM HANDS

But It Is Doubtful if They Will Relieve the Demand for Harvest Help

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Immigration during June was 88 per cent. greater than during the same month last year, that is to say, 13,685 persons entered Canada as compared with 7,2:5 during the same month last year. The increase during the first three months of the current fiscal year was 63 per cent.; that is, 40,952 persons came in as compared with 25,092 during the same period in 1922.

The announcement of a reduction of 50 per cent. in the third class fare for farm hands from the United Kingdom, who sail from British ports to Quebec between August 1st and 15th, will, it is expected, bring quite a few prospective settlers who otherwise might have waited for what they considered a more convenient season. It is further hoped that in this way something may be done to meet the demand for farm laborers in the West.

During the three months ending June only 1,401 more persons come through ocean ports from countries other than the United Kingdom, as compared with the number during the same period last year; this together with the decrease of over 2,000 in the number from the United States shows that the chances of getting immigrants are much better in the British Isles than they are in any other country.

TOO EARLY YET COUNT DOLLARS FROM THE CROP

No Definite Estimate of the Yield for Some Weeks

PRICES AND COSTS

Co-operation of Eastern Canada Might Help to Relieve Labor Shortage and Keep Wages in Bounds

By E. CORA HIND,
Commercial Editor, Manitoba Free Press.

WINNIPEG.—Almost every day brings a prediction as to the number of bushels of wheat the west will have this year and how much money it will be worth. Eastern wholesale houses and manufacturers want to know what the farmer's buying power will be out of the present crop.

For many years the Manitoba Free Press has sought to furnish its readers, at intervals of three weeks, with the conditions of the growing crop, so nearly as it is possible for them to be ascertained from hundreds of correspondents scattered all over the three provinces and in the last six weeks before harvest from the personal observations of its own inspector travelling thousands of miles through actual crop. No reader can point to an issue where the Free Press either editorially or in connection with a crop report ever made a prediction as to what the crop will be, until the official estimate is issued during the first week of September, when the crop is practically made and a considerable portion of it harvested and the danger of extensive loss greatly reduced. Even after that date it is possible for serious loss to occur, though it rarely happens.

This policy has been religiously followed because the management of the paper realizes the serious injustice to the farmers of announcing too far ahead that there will be a bumper crop and thereby setting wheels in motion which might have the effect of depressing the price when the crop comes on the market.

A Month of Uncertainty

At the present moment the West has an exceedingly fine promise of crop, except for very severe hail and wind storms which have caused serious damage in certain areas. The crop has rarely if ever been in better condition than it is at present, but taking the west as a whole it is doubtful if even 50 per cent. of the wheat has blossomed and it is generally admitted that a month of good weather is necessary from blossom time to a well matured wheat head and in a month many things may hap-

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When the Boot Is On the Other Foot

According to the Republican Journal of Ogdensburg, New York, the Canadian case for the pulpwood embargo "conforms so nicely to the principle of protection that it might be expected to meet with the approval of protectionists and a protectionist administration in the United States; but it does not, the boot being, of course, on the other foot."

DOLLARS OR ROUBLES

SYDNEY.—One of the reports being circulated during the strike of mine and steel workers was to the effect that Moscow had wired Jim McLachlan an offer of $1,500,000 to aid the strikers. Later this was amended to 1,500,000 roubles.

Government Bureau Boosts Wages

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALGARY.—So far there is little evidence that anything effective to meet the labor shortage in the harvest fields is being done by the provincial government or by the district government labor bureau. There is a report in fact that the policy of the labor bureau is to get in as few men as possible in order to push up the wages of the men who are in the city to as high a point as possible. It is claimed in some quarters that the labor bureau is evidently working to improve things for the workmen to the disadvantage of the employer. There are many complaints heard. There are reliable reports that walking delegates parade up and down in front of the offices of the bureau and when a man hires out he is told that he is a fool for hiring at the wages paid when he can get much more by holding out. In many cases this takes effect and the man who has agreed to go on a certain train fails to turn up at the station. There are many who claim that conditions were much better in the days of the old private employment agencies.

Capital Awaiting Ottawa's Answer on Power Export

St. Lawrence Development Not Only One Interested In Policy

PUT ON EXPORT TAX?

This Is a Suggestion for Getting Revenue Out of the Rivers—Frontier Corporation's Plans Interest Business People

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The definite plans for the development of power on the St. Lawrence, submitted by Col. Hugh L. Cooper have been branded as "propaganda" by officials of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, but among business men in Quebec province they have created a great deal of interest and discussion. Col. Cooper, who is an eminent American consulting engineer, represents the Frontier Corporation, a company controlled by a large group of United States industries, and his plans were described in last week's issue of THE FINANCIAL POST. In considering the Ontario Hydro's attitude to the proposed development of the St. Lawrence by private interest as suggested by Col. Cooper, it is not overlooked here that Col. Cooper is the engineer who submitted a lengthy report on the Queenston-Chippewa development of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission which Sir Adam Beck, chairman of that commission, did not see fit to make public. It was condemnatory of that project to a considerable degree.

Have No Rights Yet

According to the Ontario Hydro-Electric officials the interests concerned have yet no rights from either the American or the Canadian governments for the development of the St. Lawrence River for its power. This is exactly true. Their project is admittedly dependent upon joint approval from the United States and Canadian governments and it is for the lack of a definite policy on the question at either Washington or Ottawa that the entire development, including this and other projects from private sources, is being held up.

What is Canada's interest in St. Lawrence power? That question, after all, is the crucial one at the moment. After Canada's rights and needs have been considered other problems can be solved. The argument for proceeding with immediate development of water power on the St. Lawrence is that Canada could obtain a substantial revenue from an export tax on the 4,000,000 or so horse power that would be developed on the Canadian side of the river. It is recognized that most of the power would go to industries in the United States. Moreover, the control of this power would put Canada in an enviable position to bargain with the United States on coal and the tariff.

On the other hand, if Canada proceeded with the water power development and sold power in the States, a somewhat difficult situation might be created when Canadian industry expanded to the point where large quantities of the power would be needed in Canada. It might be difficult to divert power from the United States to Canada without causing international ill feeling—such complications, for instance, as the proposed embargo on the export of pulpwood is causing.

The question of navigation of the river is also involved, but need not be a serious deterrent to development of the power possibilities, for dams and power houses could be built with provision for a navigation canal later if desired.

Ottawa has not yet decided on a permanent policy regarding the export of power to the United States. Much power is now being exported at Niagara and from the Quebec privately owned systems. But the position of any new company developing power for export would be so insecure that capital could not be interested in the investment of millions in permanent works upon the chance of the government policy being favorable. What would be required would be the assurance of the privilege of export over a term of many years.

Should Export Be Allowed?

Opinion is not altogether unanimous that such export should be allowed even under an export tax. One of Canada's most important business men expressed his opinion to THE FINANCIAL POST that Canada's

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Banks Paid Over $6,500,000 in Taxes Under 1922 Levies

Total is About 30 Per Cent. of the Net Profits and More Than Forty Per Cent. of the Amount Paid Shareholders In Dividends for the Year

The total taxes paid by Canada's chartered banks in 1922 reached the immense sum of $6,507,561. This is really a startling total when it is considered that it is nearly one-third of their net profits and substantially more than one-third of the amount paid in dividends.

This heavy drain on the profits of the banks is something which should be taken into consideration as a factor in the rate of interest charged on loans. Nor should it be overlooked in considering government credit schemes which compete with the banks but which contribute nothing to the treasury. In fact it may be argued that banks in some cases are taxed to provide the funds to finance government competition in the loaning field. And what is true of the banks is true also of other business and financial institutions which now find a large portion of their earnings paid out in taxes.

Total Canadian Taxes of All Kinds Paid by Banks in 1922

	Taxes	Net Profits	Dividends
Bank of Montreal	$1,248,121	$4,756,668	$3,657,500
Bank of Nova Scotia	588,540	2,122,682	1,557,383
Bank of Toronto	310,849	878,762	600,000
Molsons Bank	228,780	682,104	480,000
Banque Nationale	100,645	327,238	167,146
Banque Provinciale du Canada	70,501	415,251	270,000
Union Bank of Canada	401,164	1,131,060	800,000
Canadian Bank of Commerce	924,775	3,002,435	1,950,000
Royal Bank of Canada	1,100,599	3,958,469	2,856,000
Dominion Bank	375,610	1,175,478	780,000
Bank of Hamilton	262,005	797,898	600,000
Standard Bank of Canada	179,374	728,074	560,000
Banque d'Hochelaga	233,061	604,829	400,000
Imperial Bank of Canada	330,671	638,003	455,000
Home Bank of Canada	73,367.50	232,539	137,216
Sterling Bank of Canada	63,010	243,350	98,658
Weyburn Security Bank	16,483	48,426	36,719
	$6,507,561	$21,843,266	$15,405,622

UNITED STATES ANXIOUS TO GET CANADIAN POWER

Important Issue Must be Considered at Ottawa

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The King Government has not inaugurated a power policy; indeed, for well-known reasons it has been reticent to declare itself on the development of the St. Lawrence, but the requests by private interests for the right to develop power is bound to force action.

An example of this is the application of the National Hydro-Electric Company, Limited, of Montreal, for permission to raise the level of the dam at Carillon on the Ottawa River to 133 feet. In 1911 this corporation obtained a license which only permitted the development of a small amount of power. In 1921 this was changed so as to permit the raising of the level of the dam to 94 feet. Since then the demands for power have so increased that the promoters, the Robert group of Montreal, with whom are associated important American capitalists, now need a much higher level.

To Sell Power in U. S.

One of the most important features of the project is that undoubtedly a very large portion of the power developed would be sold in the United States. That big things are contemplated is evident from reports that the expenditure may amount to $30,000,000. The demand from New York and New England States for power is becoming very strong, and it is only a matter of time until the development of this and other important water powers will be forced through the very necessities of the industrial situation. Government officials here point out that in the district extending from Boston to Washington and 150 miles wide, which contains 24 per cent. of the population of the States and 70 per cent. of the total industrial development of the nation, not more than 21 per cent. of its power requirements can be supplied from water powers existing within its own limits.

As an indication of Canada's great advantage over the United States in this respect, it may be said that in the eastern areas of the Dominion, where the industrial life is concentrated, there is over 13,000,000 h.p. of undeveloped water power, while in similar districts of the United States there is little more than 1,400,000 h.p. This is one of the reasons why American industrial interests are looking to Canada for a supply of power, and why American capital is coming over to finance such operations.

DIPLOMACY AND POLITICS MIX IN EMBARGO ISSUE

Harding is Being Urged to Act by the Newspapers

BRITAIN'S POSITION

Will Endeavor to Swing British Diplomats Against Proposal to Preserve Anglo-American Amity

From Our Own Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The question as to whether representatives of the American pulp and paper industry will attend the hearings of the proposed Royal Commission to investigate the pulpwood situation has not yet been finally decided. The chances, however, at the moment are that the United States will not be represented. While early in the controversy which has sprung up about Mr. Fielding's now famous resolution American pulp and paper men felt that the American industry should be represented at the hearings, a marked change of opinion has taken place within the past week. The more influential members of the special committee of the American Pulp and Paper Association are said to be slowly veering around to the opinion that such a delegation would put the members of the American industry in the position of being suppliants for Canadian favor, a position which they are reluctant to take.

But while it does not appear likely that Ottawa will be "invaded by American pulp and paper men," as one Canadian newspaper phrases it, the Americans apparently have no intention of relaxing even for twenty-four hours the pressure they have been exerting on Washington.

To Employ Diplomacy

Those who are against the sending of a delegation to Ottawa and in favor of more indirect methods of making their wishes and intentions known, are said to believe that the whole question of the exportation of pulpwood from Canada to the United States can be settled more satisfactorily through diplomatic channels. The trade and financial relations of the Dominion of Canada, the United States and Great Britain rest to such a large extent upon common ground that this section of American pulp and paper opinion believes that its chances of arriving at some solution of its difficulties in Canada would be much greater in the field of diplomacy than they would be if the negotiations were conducted more openly. Through diplomatic channels it would be possible, they apparently believe, to trade concession for concession in a way that would obviously be impossible if the negotiations were car-

(Continued on page 3)

Strikers Lost Over $1,000,000 in Wages

SYDNEY.—The loss in wages to the coal miners and steel workers of Cape Breton since the end of June, when the strike first started, and to the mainland miners of Pictou county, is estimated at more than $1,500,000. The loss in amount of coal mined is about 350,000 tons.

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Reports on Canada's Crops

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THE FARMERS OF ALBERTA AFTER OWN WHEAT POOL

Have Many Complaints Against the Present System

TALK EXPORT TARIFF

Think it Would be a Good Thing to Thus Levy on Wheat Going to the States —Suggestions Made

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—The evidence gathered by the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission during its eight sittings in Alberta figures down to the plain fact that the wheat producers of this province consider themselves heavily handicapped, are dissatisfied with their present marketing system, and are doing a good deal of thinking in the direction of a co-operative scheme by which they may control their own output.

That too many slices are taken from the price of wheat from the time it leaves the producer until it reaches the consumer was the general feeling of the witnesses who appeared before the Commission. Canadian wheat does not now give as much return, they said, as the softer grades grown in other countries, and some of the percentages that cut down the producer's profits could safely be eliminated.

H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, was of the opinion that financial interests have secured too strong a hold on the industry and that farmers will have to organize in order to regulate the flow of wheat to market and so to control their own business. A voluntary wheat pool seemed to Mr. Wood the solution of the problem.

The Complaints Made

The combined complaints made at the Alberta sittings of the Commission covered the following general grounds: the mixing of grain at terminal elevators; the grading, particularly at Fort William; dockages and overages; the operations of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, with a multiplicity of services all along the line; the spread in prices between Winnipeg and Minneapolis; marginal trading and short selling; high freight rates; shortage of cars; lack of sufficient railways; the cost of production; and economic conditions in Europe.

It is charged by several witnesses that somewhat loose methods are followed at the country elevators, particularly in the way of short-weighting. Dockage was shown to range from 2 to 10 per cent. The loss and waste that the farmers have thus to take are responsible for much of their dissatisfaction with the present marketing system, together with their losses through grading and mixing at Fort William. Inspection methods also were declared to be unsatisfactory and inefficient.

Speculators in Winnipeg are "fleecing" the producers, according to one of the witnesses, who claimed that a considerable part of the trading done there through the Grain Exchange is not necessary. It developed that some of the farmers do a bit of speculating themselves, and in a few cases they reported larger profits from that source than from their farming.

Among the suggestions made in the course of the several hearings were these: stop the short selling; return percentage of overages to the producer; put the mixing service on the same basis as grading and cleaning and pay the elevators for it; do more research work on grading in the way of chemical and milling tests; establish sample markets; put an export tariff on Canadian wheat going into the United States; provide cleaning facilities at all country elevators.

It seemed to be the feeling of most of the witnesses examined by the Commission that these and other desired reforms in the marketing system can be secured only through the establishment of a producers' selling agency, which, if it materializes, will likely take the form of a voluntary wheat pool. The United Farmers of Alberta have definitely decided to organize as soon as possible, but not in time to handle the 1923 crop. Some special legislation will be necessary, it is expected, and arrangements will have to be made in advance for elevator storage accommodation throughout the country. But it was made quite clear to the Grain Inquiry Commission that the wheat growers of Alberta are thinking in that direction.

Little Profit Made on Twenty Bushel Wheat

CALGARY.—Interesting figures as to the profits of wheat growers in the Cardston district were submitted to the royal grain enquiry commission. It was shown that for the last three years the whole district had averaged twenty bushels an acre with an average selling price at the elevator of 90 cents a bushel, of $18 an acre, without deducting transportation and other selling costs. Figures were shown to indicate that it costs $16.65 an acre in the production of this wheat, leaving a surplus of $1.35 an acre for the farmer. The figures submitted included $2.50 an acre for ploughing and $2.25 for three cultivations during the summer. The drilling cost was put at 75 cents. Other costs an acre were: binding $1.00, stooking 35 cents, binder twine 35 cents, soil treatment $1.50, threshing $1.50, summer fallowing $3.50, taxes 35 cents, hail insurance $1.00 and threshing $3.00.

Henry Ford's New Fuel Experiments

A plant for low temperature coal distillation will be in operation at Walkerville, Ont., some time in October. It is being erected by the Ford Motor Company at a cost of $500,000. A second plant is to be constructed immediately at River Rouge, Mich., at an estimated cost of $750,000, which it is hoped will be in operation within six months. The two test plants are pregnant with possibilities. One of the claims made for the new process is that from a ton of coal 10 gallons of motor fuel may be extracted. The process, it is hoped, will save three gallons of creosote oils, and from the same ton of coal, about 60 lbs. of pitch, ammonium sulphate (fertilizer) will be produced in 12 lb. quantities.

In addition to these by-products it is claimed that a ton of coal handled in these new plants will produce 7,500 cubic feet of rich gas, after which there will still be left a coke-like substance which Mr. Ford hopes to powder and use in briquette form for domestic heating.

EUROPE SETS PRICE ON CANADIAN WHEAT

Cannot Force Consumers to Pay the Price We Want, Argues Dr. McGill

WINNIPEG.—Arguing that as three quarters of our wheat has to be sold in Europe and that we are, therefore, dependent on European prices and conditions in selling 300,000,000 bushels of our crop, Dr. Robert McGill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, declares that we cannot sell on our own terms; we must sell at the importers' price and this situation we cannot alter. Dr. McGill declares that the grain men are the most hated body of business men in the Dominion; the only people who could compare in this respect were the bankers, railway men and lawyers.

Dr. McGill points out that Canada has a very small population and only consumes 45,000,000 or 50,000,000 bushels of its own wheat; 130,000,000 bushels is used for seed and the rest must be sold abroad. When we try to fix a price it is on the basis that the people cannot live in Europe without our wheat, but, he says, Europe got along before Canada ever shipped a bushel of wheat and he believes could continue to get along without Canadian wheat if the price is not satisfactory.

No other business on the continent is carried on under such fierce competition as trading in grain, according to Dr. McGill. He says that half of the exporters on the grain exchange were put out of business by the losses of last year, yet he thought 95 per cent. of the people believe that every exporter made a fortune. If the government had been called upon to stand the loss on last year's experience there would have been a roar from one end of the country to the other.

TOO EARLY YET TO ESTIMATE THE CROP

Yield Will Have to be Far Above Average to Result in Half Billion of Wheat

OTTAWA.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports to-day that, according to various communications from the U. S. and Europe, there is an impression that the Bureau has estimated the forthcoming Canadian wheat crop at 500 million bushels. The Bureau desires it to be known that up to the present no such estimate has been published on the part of the Dominion Government. Upon the estimated acreage to be harvested, a crop of 500 million bushels would mean an average yield per acre of about 23 bushels, an average yield only once exceeded, viz. in 1915, when 26 bushels per acre was the record. Whilst it is possible that if the present favorable condition of the crop continues, a record yield may be harvested, the latest crop report of the Bureau, which was issued on July 11 from returns made by crop correspondents at the end of June, gave the wheat crop a condition numerically expressed as 5 per cent. above the decennial average yield per acre, as compared with 4 per cent. less than the average on the corresponding date of 1922. The decennial average being 15¾ bushels, a yield 5 per cent. more than this would be 16½ bushels, which applied to the estimated acreage sown, viz. 22,169,300, would represent a total yield of about 366 million bushels. On or about August 10 the Bureau will issue a harvest forecast based upon the reports of crop correspondents at the end of July. The estimate of the area sown is subject to final revision.

Unemployment Now Unknown in Canada

The trend of employment at the beginning of July, as shown in reports furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by employers of labor, continue upward, chiefly on account of further seasonal activity in construction and transportation. This movement repeats that indicated during the same period of last year and of 1921, although the improvement this year is more decided. According to reports from 5,765 firms with an aggregate payroll of 815,128 persons, there was an increase of practically 2 per cent. in the employment afforded, the index number rising from 97.3 on June 1 to 99.5 at the beginning of July, while at the same time in 1922 it had stood at 91.1 and 87.5, respectively.

THE EFFECTIVE ARRANGING OF PLANT AUTHORITY

Comptroller, Sales and Works Managers Are Equal

The principle of organization and the correct flow of authority in industrial plants is often not clearly understood and is often the cause of much discord and inefficiency, when, according to a recent report of the Consultation Bureau of La Salle Extension University, a simple explanation to employees will make the matter clear.

The comptroller, the works manager, and the sales manager, according to the report, are all of equal importance. That is, they all receive their orders direct from the general manager. In the same way the superintendents of the machine shop are each heads of co-ordinating departments and receive their orders directly from the works manager.

An order originating in the general manager's office intended for the men in the ranks may pass through many hands. The order first comes to the works manager, then to each of the superintendents of the different shops, then to the department foreman, then to the gang bosses, and then, finally, to the men themselves. Any order originating with the works manager or superintendents of the various shops follows the same order. Going down in direct succession to each of the departments of heads successively responsible under him.

However, an order originating with the superintendent of the machine shop, for instance, cannot in any way apply to a department foreman, or a gang boss, or a workman, working under the supervision of the superintendent of the forge shop. If the superintendent of the machine shop should visit one of the foremen in the forge shop and notice a process which is being incorrectly done or work passing which is imperfect in workmanship the proper procedure for him to follow would be to call it to the attention of the superintendent of the forge shop direct. If the superintendent of the forge shop then agrees with him, he issues an order to his department foreman correcting the point in question. No organization can be perfect where there are two bosses or where there is a duplication of authority. Hence the necessity of the ruling that workmen should recognize only the orders that come from his particular foreman or department head.

Iron and Steel Output Declined During June

The production of pig iron in Canada during June declined slightly from the high record of the previous month. The output was 99,239 gross tons as compared with a record of 101,533 tons in May. The production in June, 1922, was 28,763 tons only, and in the corresponding month of 1921 the output was 54,812 tons. The output in June was greater than the monthly average of 1918 when the highest annual record of recent years was established.

The production of steel declined to 96,167 tons in June from the record of 104,079 tons for May. The output however, was in excess of the April production given as 92,598 tons and was also greater than the output in March of 80,688 tons. The production during the first two months of the year did not exceed 50,000 tons in either month. The output during June of last year was about one-third of that for the month under review.

The cumulative production for the half-year ending June 30th was 476,430 tons as compared with an output of 177,080 tons in the corresponding period of 1922, and a production during the first six months of 1921 of 295,140 tons.

Manufacturers Can Temper Trade Cycles

By SIR ERIC GEDDES.

It is difficult for anyone to dogmatise in these matters, but I hold the view that the cyclical depressions and heights of trade are really the outcome of the psychology of the manufacturer and the banker, but principally of the manufacturer. Without optimism and hope, this world would be a poor place and we would effect little, but, as I see it, the principal cause of the cyclical fluctuations in trade—which are very undesirable—is really the lack of accurate knowledge as to what the world can consume. It would be idealistic to hope that in this imperfect and competitive world we could estimate exactly what we could sell, partitioning the demands among the various producers, but I feel sure much can be done by the collation and collection of information by the great trade and industrial organizations, to enable their members to forecast more accurately what the demand will be, and what production will be.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Confirmation of Award $3,316,765 for Property Seized in Germany

CHICAGO.—An official of the International Harvester Co. said the report from Washington to the effect that the Mixed Claims Commission had awarded $3,316,765 to the Harvester Company for property seized in Germany was substantially correct. It is his understanding that no money will be actually paid until all claims are judged, and then whether the full amount or a portion of it will be paid will depend upon the amount of money in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian—that is, money received through sale of German property seized in this country during the war.

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Production of Wheat In World Increased

T. K. Doherty, Canadian representative of the Rome Institute of Agriculture, estimates world's wheat production this year 3,210,000,000 against 3,091,000,000 in 1922 and 3,087,000,000 in 1921 and an exportable surplus of 665,000,000 bushels. In commenting he says, "there is little likelihood of a glutted market during forthcoming grain year, but rather of a production closely approximating requirements and which would fall short of requirements should adverse weather develop in any important wheat region." The European figures do not include Russia.

WEEDS SERIOUS MENACE OF THE WESTERN CROPS

Appeal is Made for a Campaign by the Government

NOW BEYOND CONTROL

Measures at Present Employed Are not Effective in Checking the Spread of the Menace

In a letter to THE FINANCIAL POST F. W. Crandall, a practical, big-scale farmer of Calgary, refers to the weed menace in western grain fields as one of the worst enemies to the farming industry. The present season, he says, has been marked by a rapid spread of the weed growth. He outlines his own experience:

I had at the farm at Lathom, 300 acres of as fine summerfallow as one could ask. This was absolutely free from weeds of any sort, and was well worked up, making one of the very finest seed beds possible. This spring we planted this tract to wheat. This was put in the last of April, and when it was quite dry. There was a field to the west of our place that had been summerfallowed last season, and the Russian thistles had grown very rank and remained on the land as winter came on. The winds dislodged the seeds from time to time, and they practically covered every acre of the fallow land. Judge of my disappointment soon after the wheat was planted, to find the land practically covered with Russian thistles, simply crowding the wheat out. As is well known, they grow very rank even in dry times, and wheat does not make such rapid growth unless there is plenty of moisture, and hence the crop was practically ruined, not from any fault of mine, but from the fact that other lands had been left with the infernal weeds to become a menace to us.

This is only one instance. I could repeat it a thousand times if need be.

Then we have the stink weed, which in many sections of Alberta is almost taking the crops. This is if anything more difficult to combat than the Russian thistle, as the seed will lie on the land for years and come up smiling at the first opportunity. It is also very prolific in seeds, and if a single plant is left, it will soon infect the whole field.

We have other weeds, but the two mentioned are the ones we are most worried about. Mustard is not an easy plant to deal with but by proper vigilance it can be conquered.

Mr. Crandall declares that the conditions mentioned are well known to farmers in Southern Alberta as well as in Saskatchewan and other parts of Western Canada. The menace is growing rapidly worse and evidently getting beyond the control of any preventive methods yet suggested. Up to date he has not found any means of combatting the weed situation, largely because of the indifference of the farmers generally. There is wheat inspection and there are good wheat inspectors. They are supposed to visit all weed infected areas and order the weeds destroyed, having the work done and charged against the land when proper steps are not taken by the farmer. But with the situation so far beyond the farmers themselves, Mr. Crandall expresses the opinion that the government could not mobilize sufficient outfit to cover the infected districts in time to destroy the weeds before they have seeded. After that condition is reached there is little use trying to do anything. Then again there are the roadsides to contend with and the infection due to weed seed dropping from the grain wagons.

Mr. Crandall suggests that the department of agriculture take up this weed problem with vigor and enlist the co-operation of scientists in planning a campaign of destruction.

Big Development of U. S. Trade Since War

NEW YORK.—The foreign trade of the United States in the nine years since the beginning of the war is three-fourths as much as in the 125 years preceding the war. Statements compiled by the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York show that the foreign trade of the United States in the nine years from the close of the fiscal year 1914 to the end of the fiscal year 1923 was $77,000,000,000 against $109,000,000,000 in 125 years from the adoption of the Constitution to the end of 1914. Imports in the nine years since the beginning of the war to the end of the fiscal year 1923 are $28,000,000,000 against $50,000,000,000 in the 125 years preceding the war, and exports since 1914 are $49,000,000,000 against $59,000,000,000 in the pre-war period. The excess of exports over imports in the nine years since the beginning of the war is $21,000,000,000, against an excess of but $9,000,000,000 in the 125 years prior to the war.

FREIGHT SHOULD BE MARKED

Members of the Canadian Manufacturers Association who are the customers of foreign exporters are being asked to require those exporters to properly mark their shipments so as to insure a proper and prompt delivery of the goods. The Association has information to the effect that carriers are meeting considerable difficulty in handling import shipments because packages or pieces of freight are not adequately marked. In many cases only initials are used instead of names, and initials are often duplicated in the same cargo.

Fifteen more creameries have been put in operation in Alberta this year than were in operation in 1922. There are now 69 of these, in place of 54 last season. In addition there are in operation throughout the province 13 cheese factories.

AIRPLANES FIGHT FIRES

Ottawa.—The value of the airplane in fighting forest fires is emphasized in the report of the air board covering the year 1922, which states that "thousands of square miles of timber have been saved by the use of the airplane." During the past season 76 fires were spotted by commercial aircraft and put out, either by the crews themselves or by a party from the base which had been notified by the aircraft.

EMBARGO WOULD BE WELCOME TO PEOPLE OF B. C.

Desire is to Encourage Manufacture of Products at Home

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—An embargo on exports of pulpwood would be welcomed in British Columbia, where there is a strong sentiment on the part of both government and timber operators as well as the public to retain for domestic manufacture the raw materials of the great forest reserves within this province.

The provincial government has no control over Crown timber in respect of export, and at present all the logs being shipped out of British Columbia are from Crown grant timber tracts. Wherever the provincial government can control the movement, it is insisted that the timber be manufactured into lumber within the borders of the province. In many cases the timber is only sawn into squares and transported for further manufacturing. This is particularly true of the export trade to Japan, and during the past few months vast quantities of big timbers have been shipped from the Queen Charlotte Islands to the mills and factories of Southern California to meet the demands of the building boom in that territory.

There is one exception to the rule that the province insist upon manufacturing of lumber within the province, and that applies to the sidecut. If the major product of a logging operation is fir, for instance, and the logging activity results in the production of other species for which there is not an attractive market, export privileges for logs of that species are allowed.

BRITISH PAYMENT MAY BE BOOMERANG

May Eventually Harm the U.S. to the Extent that it Benefits Britain

By C. F. CHILDS.
Oldest Investment Hand in America Specializing in Government Bonds.

The existence and payment of Britain's debt to us will be also a steady factor in the market. It is a menacing instrument capable of upsetting exchange rates and disturbing orderly gold movements. It affects credit, even commodity prices, and is a silent force tending to produce inflation. It is or will be, for years to come, one of the most important factors in international finance the world has ever known. The payment of Britain's debt may ultimately harm us to the same degree that it helps Britain. Bismark is reported to have said after the Franco-Prussian War, "The next time we win a war we will insist upon paying the indemnity ourselves." He and Germany learned that France became prosperous by practising economy, thrift, and developing foreign markets to pay its debt while Germany suffered from a sudden resulting abundance of gold, acute inflation, and high prices which led to ultimate collapse, panic and disaster to her commerce and business.

Apparently short-sighted politics and not wisdom nor experience still dominates national policies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ORCHARDS DO WELL

Yield Will be One of Greatest on Record—Co-operative Marketing

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—The yield of the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia's premier fruit section, will be one of the greatest on record, if official estimates of the season's output are borne out by the actual crop.

Okanagan is expected to produce 3,233,000 boxes of apples this year, or about one-fifth more than last year. This means 4,520 carloads of apples—154 solid freight trains of apples consisting of thirty cars each.

Weather conditions for the fruit crops throughout the interior of British Columbia have been extremely favorable this summer and unusually heavy yields are anticipated. Estimates for the Kootenay and Grand Forks districts show 399,250 boxes of apples and crabs; 33,000 crates of plums and prunes; 19,500 crates of cherries; 9,450 boxes of pears; 45,000 crates of strawberries; 15,000 crates of raspberries and 8,500 crates of currants. The Okanagan estimate runs: crabapples, 205,400 boxes; pears, 94.900 boxes; plums and prunes, 287,500 cases; peaches, 141,600 crates; apricots, 657,000 crates.

Marketing will be the major problem this season. The co-operative movement has been established on a broader basis this year than ever before and new organizations have been formed, supported by nearly all the larger producers. Several years of operation will be required to thoroughly test the strength of these organizations, but present indications are that the orchards will do well this year in a business way.

FARMER EFFORTS AT CO-OPERATION ARE A FAILURE

Indicate That Retailer is an Economic Necessity

Many attempts have been made by and for the farmer to make co-operative buying and marketing profitable. Almost invariably these attempts have failed, according the LaSalle Extension University. Usually it has been because farmers have failed to admit the existence of an economic principle. They do not consider the economic importance of the retailer and that, when they take advantage of the co-operation emanating through mail order houses, they are taking from the retailers' business what they must have to continue to serve.

The retailer fills an economic need. The retailer has continued in business in face of all attempts at co-operative buying and marketing. He has succeeded because there is an economic need for his existence. When a farmer wants fencing, or a fertilizer, or coal, he does not always want it when a number of other farmers do; and he buys it usually to get an immediate supply.

The business of the average farmer is transacted on credit. He usually borrows money with which to put in a crop, and, if the crop fails, or if prices drop, he cannot pay and he has to be carried along by his banker or by his local retailer. The banker is not the only source of credit which the farmer has. Most farmers are given very liberal terms by their retailers, but the farmers seldom realize that this extension of credit does and should cost them money. If farmers take too much of their business away from their retailers, this would tend to undermine the sources of supply upon which they depend for the satisfaction of many of their needs. The farmer cannot buy all his supplies in large quantities, and he cannot buy all of them for cash. If he does not provide enough business for the retailer to operate at a profit, and the retailer must either go out of business and leave the farmer stranded, or he must get such high prices for the things he does sell that he gains nothing in the end.

Of course, the farmer will not consider these things when he is shown how he can purchase his supplies at a saving. But the economic laws still hold good and will invariably bring the farmer around to trading with his retailer.

An Outstanding Woman Journalist

By MISS MAE CLENDENNAN,
Woman's Editor, "Farmer's Advocate."

It may seem a far step from a childhood on a farm in Grey County, Ontario, to an outstanding position in the journalistic and agricultural life of Canada, a far step perhaps for a woman, but such has been the accomplishment of Miss E. Cora Hind, Commercial and Agricultural Editor of the Manitoba Free Press.

Miss Hind, who has gained international fame in her chosen profession, was born on a farm in Ontario, comes of United Empire Loyalist stock, and has a deep strain of Huguenot blood from English ancestry.

In 1882 she came to Winnipeg, and it is an outstanding fact that she soon became the first typist in Western Canada, and during the same year established herself as the first public stenographer in Winnipeg. It was in 1883 that she wrote her first article for the Manitoba Free Press. After contributing several articles on commerce and agriculture she joined the reportorial staff of the paper and later became editor of those departments of which she has charge to-day.

For over thirty-five years Miss Hind has noted and commented upon the agricultural and commercial development of Western Canada. She has watched the virgin prairie lands being transformed into fine fields of grain. In 1904 she undertook a work which has since brought her recognition wherever there is grain and grain markets. This was the annual inspection of the crops of the West when she estimated the probable yield and quality of the crop for the year. Her estimates were surprisingly accurate, and at once became the basis of the Free Press etimates, which are still carried on.

NEW HOTEL PROJECT

To Operate Chain of Hostelries in Smaller Cities

An Ontario charter has been taken out by the Dominion Hotels, Ltd., for the purpose of erecting and operating a chain of hotels in the smaller centers. The company is capitalized at $100,000. John J. Howard and J. Roberts are behind the scheme and their plan is evidently to capitalize the tourist traffic through the province by catering to automobile travellers along the popular motor routes.

PRAIRIE WHEAT PRIZES

Regina.—From 1911 to 1922, Saskatchewan farmers have won 229 prizes for their grain, grasses and vegetables at international shows held in Canada and the United States. Of these a total of 84 were either sweepstakes or first prizes. In addition a large number of prizes have been won for live stock raised in the province. The exhibition of wheat has been a prominent feature at all the shows where they have been shown.

MANY TOURISTS IN WEST

Prediction that American tourist travel in Western Canada this summer will break all records is made by Canadian Pacific Railway officials. With the summer season barely launched hundreds of visitors to the Dominion already are pouring over the border bound for Rocky Mountain resorts.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Statement to the Dominion Government (Condensed)
June 30th, 1923
Head Office
MONTREAL

LIABILITIES.

Capital Paid up	$ 20,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	20,400,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,007,514.19
Notes in Circulation	29,809,866.54
Deposits	426,296,681.38
Due to other Banks	14,606,589.79
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Branch)	3,653,634.93
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	3,392,713.49
	$519,567,000.32

ASSETS.

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$101,763,077.48
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	11,000,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities	45,351,710.73
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	11,140,819.47
Call Loans in Canada	18,340,805.32
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	52,071,842.37
	$239,668,255.37
Loans and Discounts	261,111,814.68
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	3,392,713.49
Bank Premises	12,526,110.70
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	1,675,513.86
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	142,002.37
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	1,050,589.85
	$519,567,000.32

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DIPLOMACY AND POLITICS MIX IN EMBARGO ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

ried on by means of testimony given at the hearings of the proposed Royal Commission.

Those who are close to the situation in the United States tell THE FINANCIAL POST that ever since the Underwood Resolution authorizing the appointment of an American commission to negotiate with the Canadian provinces regarding exports of pulpwood cut from Crown Lands was passed by the United States Senate the British Embassy has been interested in the international phases of the pulp and paper industry. It was common gossip at the time that the British ambassador was watching rather closely the course of the developments. It was apparent that the situation threatened at that time to involve Canada and the United States in a discussion which might well have adversely affected American sentiment toward Britain and all things British. It was also whispered in the inner circle that the fate of the Underwood Resolution caused no tears to be shed in either the British Embassy or the Department of State. As all students of international politics will recollect, at that time negotiations were under way looking toward the adjustment of the British debt to the United States. Whether it was felt that the appointment of a special committee under the Underwood Resolution to conduct negotiations with the Canadian provinces would embarrass the Treasury in its negotiations or make it more difficult for the British Treasury officials to put forward an acceptable offer for the consideration of the American officials, history does not relate. But it is more or less generally felt by those in a position to know that there was some less obvious reason than that given in the newspapers for the failure of the commission authorized by the Underwood Resolution to become operative.

Neither President Harding nor his Administration can afford, with the 1924 election campaign so close at hand and the discontent with his policies so widespread, to neglect any opportunity to curry favor with the pulp, paper and publishing interests of the United States. Their support is needed and needed in the worst way by the Republican party. Secretary Hughes, your correspondent is told, can be depended upon to go the limit in attempting to impress upon the Canadian government the absolutely indispensable character of American imports of pulpwood from Canada. He now knows that for the first time in some years the pulp and paper publishing interests of the United States are at one in regard to this question of the relation between Canada and the United States, so far as the paper industry is concerned. His decisive action in writing the Canadian government within the past fortnight is believed here to have been the outcome of the change in the political situation which faces the Administration of which he forms no unimportant member.

What the attitude of the British government in regard to this question will be it is not possible to say. Its representatives in this country are not known to have yet taken any cognizance of the matter, but there are those who believe that, in view of the close relations which now exist between London and Washington, London will see to it that nothing is done by any of the Dominions which would disturb in the slightest the very friendly relations which at present exist between this country and Great Britain. For instance, London is known to be attempting to win American support for its policy in regard to reparations. Mr. Mellon, secretary of the Treasury, is now in London. Will Canada see fit to disturb the negotiations which are now believed to be under way in London, by injecting such a fertile source of international ill-feeling into the political arena as the declaration of an embargo on pulpwood?

Vancouver will have shipped about 19,000,000 bushels of grain when the crop year 1922-23 draws to a close this Summer, according to Merchants' Exchange figures.

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News and Views for Investors

ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS

Common stock of Ontario Steel Products is now on a dividend basis, a payment of one per cent. having been made for the third quarter of the year. The last dividend paid was in February of last year. Prior to 1922 dividends were on an eight per cent. basis having started in August, 1920. The resumption of dividends is accepted as an evidence of the improved position of the steel industry.

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED

Copper production of Granby Consolidated totalled 16,000,000 pounds in the first half of the year which is a million greater than expected. Production costs will be slightly above 1922 due to two wage increases granted since October, but it is believed that the increase in output will offset this making earnings about the same. It is believed that operations on the old Canada Copper property will soon be underway.

ST. MAURICE POWER

A visit to Lagapelle on the St. Maurice River where the St. Maurice Power Co. is building a new hydro-electric development, indicates that considerable progress is being made on this work. The dam is well on the way to completion as well as other parts of the work. Lagapelle is half way between Shawinigan Falls and Three Rivers and excellently situated for linking up the power to be developed with the main transmission lines of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co., of which the St. Maurice Power is a subsidiary.

WABASSO COTTON

In a few weeks the annual report of the Wabasso Cotton Company will be distributed to the shareholders. It is understood the company will have a somewhat better report to show than last year although the improvements will not be great. There was a distinct advance in cotton sales earlier in the fiscal year but this trade has slowed up recently.

Progress is being made on the new unit for the company which was financed last year. This will add practically 60 per cent. to the capacity of the company.

COCA-COLA

Coca-Cola company is expanding steadily with a new plant in Toronto and an enlarged one at Ottawa in Canada with similar changes in Chicago and Havana. June business is reported so heavy that it is expected that the final returns will exceed anything in the company's history. Chairman Bradley of the concern says 1923 earnings should show a substantial increase over 1922. Costs are somewhat higher due to the increase in sugar prices, but increased sales have overcome this.

MUTUAL OIL

The production of Mutual Oil is now placed at 20,000 barrels daily as compared with 9,000 a year ago. Earnings, however, have suffered as a result of the heavy slump in the market price of oil. Authorities declare they can see no signs of improvement in the petroleum situation. Mutual Oil has made some changes in its executive. S. H. Keoughan, an old Standard Oil leader in the North West becomes chairman of the board and General Counsel Stanley is added as a vice-president. They comprise the board which, under a voting trust agreement, rules the company's policy.

FROM MACHINE TO BUYERS DIRECT

In many industrial undertakings money is wrapped up in finished products. Not so in the pulp and paper industry. There the paper comes off the machine; is immediatly cut into the proper sized rolls; is wrapped in heavy protecting paper, and loaded onto freight cars. The passage from paper machine to freight car is brief indeed. In some plants a day or two's reserve supply of paper is held. In others the reserve against accident is in the form of a pulp cake which can—should log supply be interrupted — be reduced quickly in water to the right constituency for the paper machines.

CANADA CEMENT

Canada Cement has strengthened materially since the first of the month having moved up from 75 to 81, the present level. The offering of stock has declined materially. The company has had a good year, the substantial building and construction program providing a good market for the company's product. It is stated that the resumption of work on the Welland Canal has been responsible for the new interest in the stock as it will create a heavy cement demand. The last annual report showed dividends earned and at that time it was said that actual earnings were materially in excess of these shown.

OFF-SEASON SPECULATION

Buy theatrical stocks in the summer, when the stocks are forgotten entirely, to hold for the rise that comes most always, when business is booming in the winter. This is the advice handed out to clients by one market authority. He adds that the proper time to sell theatrical stocks gives the speculator funds just at the proper time to buy automobile stocks. That is just around the time of the big auto shows and before the industry begins to wake up for the coming summer's trade. It is contended that funds so employed, with the qualification "other things being equal," will return satisfactory speculative profits.

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA

The indications are that the present year of the Steel Company of Canada, will show a considerable improvement over 1922 both in the matter of sales and values. The company is now watching the western harvest situation, figuring, that if the prairies are favored with good crops, and it is marketed at prices that will return the farmers a fair profit, the business in steel and other lines in Canada should finish out a good year with prospects of an equally good one in 1924. The steel companies are busy on railway orders and believe that it will be necessary for the railways to place similar orders in 1924, as all the roads in Canada and United States require renewals of roadbeds and equipment.

FORD MOTOR

There is a feeling in some parts of the United States that Henry Ford's 1923 flood of cars will require a readjustment of prices before they can be sold. This might possibly be followed by a similar reduction in Canada. It is stated that other manufacturers are displaying apprehension as to just when the "impending drastic price reduction" will be made. Motor car production the first half of the year was 2,029,000 vehicles or 74 per cent. over the 1922 corresponding period. Ford's output was 991,628 cars and as production the last half of the year will be even greater, the 1923 total of 1,800,000 aimed for, will likely be exceeded. The ultimate goal is 8,000 cars daily. It is stated that "authorized Ford agents" are apprehensive of a price cut as they might be called upon to take a good loss on cars on hand. On the other hand the Wall Street Journal's Detroit correspondent says the Ford Co. reports sales are behind the demand and that June figures represent a little more than 50 per cent. of the actual number of cars and trucks which could have been sold had manufacturing facilities been great enough.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Though Canadian Pacific has strengthened a little from the low of 144¾ on July 5, the issue has dropped back a few points. It is now selling around 150. It is declared that the poor showing in the net for the first five months of the year was responsible. The Boston Commercial says that the company's performance in the early months of the year is never a sure indication of the final result. Following June, revenues, both gross and net, begin to climb steadily until they culminate in October and November, when crop movement is at its heaviest. Thus far the road has been hampered by a late spring and slow recovery in Canadian business. June gross is estimated at $14,217,000, against an actual $13,810,448 in 1922, and the final result will probably be in excess of the estimate. With better operating conditions net should approximate last year's level of $2,362,313, unless further exceptional outlays on way were considered necessary in view of expected traffic. Despite the handicaps mentioned, Canadian Pacific bids fair to reach the half-way mark with net little behind 1922 and a heavy fall business in prospect.

ARGONAUT

Argonaut Gold is selling down 12½ points as compared with a week ago. One reason advanced is that the support that the market had been receiving from Montreal, prior to the annual meeting has been withdrawn. There has been heavy selling, for 34,000 shares changed hands during the week's decline as compared with 15,000 the week previous when the stock moved up from 95 to 99.

MEXICAN LIGHT AND POWER

Holders of Mexican Light and Power second mortgage bonds have been asking for a little light to be thrown on their position, says a financial writer in The London Times. Under the scheme of capital readjustment entered into in 1921, he points out, it was arranged that the second mortgage bonds should receive payment of interest from June 1, 1922, at least one coupon being paid every half-year. It was hoped that it would be possible to pay off all the arrears of interest rapidly after the arrears on the first mortgage bonds had been paid. Payment of these arrears was completed on June 30 last, and so the holders of the second mortgage bonds can look forward to attention being paid to the arrears on their bonds. The company's earning power has improved since the scheme was arranged, but certain expenditures have had to be provided for, which will have the effect of delaying payment of these arrears for a short time. It is, however, hoped that in the early part of next year payments on account of the arrears of interest on the second mortgage bonds will commence. These arrears amount to 37½ per cent.

PRACTICALLY ONLY MARKET CHANGES WERE ADVANCES

Has Recent Decline Spent Itself?—Brokers Say Yes.

ADVISING BUYING

Opinion Differs As to the Future Position—Table Indicates Declines Are Halted

The stock market has shown an upward tendency during the past week. There has been considerable confidence to trading. The only losses recorded worth while were in the leading investment stocks—banks. Though two-thirds of the stocks on the Montreal and Toronto exchange stood still, their undertone was firm. The lack of buying orders to start them off was evident.

The Canadian markets are seemingly following the lead of the New York market. For over three weeks now that market has given evidence of stabilization. For the future trend there seems to be a divergence of opinion. This is evidenced by the stand of two large United States houses, Messrs. Hayden and Stone, and Moody's. The former says:

"A word now as to the probable trend of business and security prices for an extended period ahead. There seems to be a widespread belief that a decline in security prices as extensive as that which has taken place since last March, or last October when the highest level for the market as a whole was reached, is a certain forecast of a business depression. Apparently the assumption is that once the market slides a given distance down hill it must go all the way to the bottom. Of course, this is not so. To take a situation in many ways comparable to present conditions: After the panic of 1907 we had a bull market for nearly two years, the top being reached in November 1909. The average price of 20 representative industrial stocks then declined 37 points to July, 1910, as compared with about 18 points in the recent decline. But then as now the banking position was sound and no material industrial depression set in. In fact, bank clearings for 1910-1911-1912 were each year larger than in 1909. The stock market and general business did not enter a period of marked depression until after November, 1912, when the Comptroller's report showed bank reserves at the lowest point in 30 years."

Moody's contention, on the other hand, follows:

"There is an old saying, never to sell a dull market; but, on the other hand, no great upward movement in stocks has ever taken place except after rather general liquidation, whereas, up to date, the liquidation has been confined to the stock market alone."

The Cleveland Trust Co., after pointing out that the present business cycle has been in progress two years and has been an unusually normal one, quote the following interesting information:

"As general business began to improve, the price of bonds moved up, and continued to do so for 14 months after the low point of pig iron production, quite in conformity to the precedents of former periods of recovery. Meanwhile the prices of common stocks started their upward movement, and continued it for 21 months for the rail securities, and for 19 months for the industrials. This bull market was a little shorter than the average of previous similar markets, but not much shorter. While the upward trend of security prices was developing, the wholesale prices of commodities began to rise also, and the noteworthy early advances were those of the raw materials, as they regularly are at such times. After the improvement of business was well under way wage scales became increasingly general as industry and commerce grew more active. This process is entirely normal, and it is still continuing."

TORONTO. — Many brokers are now advising their clients that a bull move is on again and that now is the time to pick up the bargains. They declare that they never before saw a more complete liquidation as a whole in times of justified prosperity and financial safety. One broker dealing in mining issues stated that in one day he had twenty new accounts. They were substantial ones, good people getting into mining for the first time, who felt that the time was opportune.

The general position of the various groups on the Toronto market has not materially changed during the past week. There have been some specially active issues but on the whole their advances have been small. Losses were non-existant.

The gold stocks have been somewhat irregular. Gains have exceeded the losses. The important fact is that the declines registered number among them some of the leaders. The silver issues have been more quiet than usual.

The following table evidences the trend of the market for the week:

Group	Total	Gain	Loss	Uncgd.
Paper	9	3	—	6
Industrial . . .	17	5	—	12
Specialties . . .	9	3	1	5
Tractions . . .	8	2	—	6
Utilities . . .	13	6	—	7
Steel	5	3	—	2
Textile	5	3	—	2
Milling	5	2	1	2
Banks	13	4	3	6
	88	29	5	54
Golds	20	9	6	5
Silvers	11	2	1	8

ALGOMA STEEL

The Canadian Pacific Railway has placed an order with the Algoma Steel Corporation for 35,000 tons of rails. This order it is understood, will keep the plant busy until the end of September. At the offices of the Algoma Steel Corporation it was stated that it was an extension of the order for the C.P.R. on which the plant has been working previously.

Will Make Asbestos Products in Canada

The manufacture of asbestos products in Canada is to be undertaken by Johns-Manville Co., which will erect a plant at Asbestos, Que., and employ 200 hands. Heretofore all Canada's raw asbestos has been shipped to the U. S. for manufacture. Construction of the new structure will start in August and will take a year to complete.

BOOK PAPER EXPORTS AND NEWSPRINT UP

Increase of Nearly 20% In June Over June, 1922, Figures of Pulp and Paper Exports

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Book paper exports, while relatively less important than newsprint, are showing a more remarkable increase this year than the latter commodity. Book paper exports for the month of June from Canada totalled $53,150 as against $7,564 in June 1922 and for the first three months of the present year totalled $89,911 as against $12,668 in the same period last year.

Newsprint exports in June had a value of $7,006,722 as against $6,136,649 a year ago. The total value of pulp and paper exports reached the very high figure of $12,368,456 as against $10,534,876 a year ago.

Comparative figures follow:

Paper	June 1922 Value	June 1923 Value
Newsprint	$6,136,649	$7,006,722
Book paper	7,564	53,150
Oth. paper & mfrs.	613,311	799,812
	$6,757,524	$7,859,584
Pulp		
Sulphate	$ 801,395	$ 823,847
Sulphide, bleached.	920,652	1,167,411
Sulphite, unbleach.	1,086,909	1,239,910
Mechanical.	968,396	1,277,604
	$3,777,352	$4,508,772

CONTINENTAL MINES

The report is that Continental Mines, operating the Colonial property at Cobalt, are shipping milling rock from development and storing the high-grade ore in one of the old Colonial Mine stopes. As soon as about 3,000 tons of milling ore have accumulated it is understood shipments will be made at the rate of 100 tons daily, the company having already made a contract with a local reduction company to treat the ore.

CONSOLIDATED SMELTERS

Ore receipts at Trail Smelter for the week ending July 14, amounted to 9,249 tons, while from January 1, to July 14, the receipts totalled 249,471 tons.

BRAZILIAN DIVIDEND REMAINS UNCHANGED

Shareholders Cannot Expect Increase Until Exchange Situation Improves

Brazilian Light and Power dividends are dependent entirely on Brazil exchange. When the value of milreis improves materially the dividend rate will move up above the present 4 per cent. Such was the information given the shareholders at the annual meeting. The reports on conditions in Brazil showed the affairs of the company's many properties to be flourishing. Exchange is at a low ebb, however, and it is a costly proposition to change the funds into dollars to pay dividends. Besides, most of the purchases of the company are made in Canada and these are very high with the present exchange rate.

Pointing to the financial position of the company, E. R. Wood, vice-president, said they were satisfactory. An issue of $7,500,000 notes had been paid off at maturity last November, and in addition, $2,573,287 had been expended in meeting the capital requirements of the enterprises, all of which had come out of earnings. To date it had not been necessary to do any new financing in connection with either the new power plant developments or the extension of the telephone system.

An effort is being made in the courts to set aside the new and extended phone franchise in Rio de Janeiro. Miller Lash, one of the vice-presidents who spent some time in Mexico, said he did not think the effort would succeed.

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ALABAMA POWER

The Alabama Power Company reports earnings for June as follows:

	1923	1922	Inc.
Gross inc.	*$625,695	$445,707	$179,983
Op. exp.	*336,846	205,369	131,486
Net inc.	$288,849	$249,347	$48,502

*Includes Montgomery properties.

	1923	1922	Inc.
Gross inc. .	$6,757,530	$4,831,347	$1,926,183
Op. exp. . .	3,801,491	2,320,483	1,481,008
Net inc. ...	$2,956,039	$2,510,864	$445,175

WESTERN LUMBER

Although there was a decline in the sales of lumber during May, reported by the Canadian Western Lumber Company, which includes the Columbia River Lumber Company, there was an increase in the price realized. Sales for the month amounted to 9,587,400 feet and the price realized $279,484, while for May a year ago the sales amounted to 11,957,749 feet, and the price realized $255,248. The aggregate sales for the five months ending May 31, at 49,787,839 feet realized $1,399,666, and for the corresponding five months in 1922 the sales at 43,443,117 realized $970,865.

COLLAPSE OF SYDNEY STRIKE CLEARS THE AIR

Should Have a Salutary Effect on Radical Labor

WAGES RULE PRICES

Inflation in Minds of These People is More Dangerous Than Inflation of the Currency

The collapse of the Red uprising in Cape Breton should have the effect of discouraging the activities of Soviet organizers in Canada, but it is doubtful if it will prove effective in altogether stamping out the insidious propaganda any more than did the failure of the Winnipeg plot.

The failure of the Sydney strike together with such significant developments as the suspension of building programs because of high wage costs should have some effect on workers in general in tempering their demands at a time when such demands threaten to carry prices to a level where consumption will be discouraged with depression and unemployment as a logical consequence.

According to ex-President Hadley of Yale, the extent to which a manufacturer can reduce prices and develop business depends upon the scale of wages he has to pay; and the amount of wages he can pay depends upon the price he can charge for his goods.

Inflation of the minds of the people is more dangerous than inflation of currency, according to C. F. Childs, the New York investment authority. The attitude of the middlemen and workers, to live better while working less, is pernicious. Instead of producing more and consuming less, misguided members of labor unions restrict work and spend recklessly. Both forms of inflation make possible a standard of living which labor cannot hope to maintain forever. Inflation converts men into loafers and idlers.

Foreign economists have stated that the danger of inflation in America is "partly due to insufficient experience on the part of those who direct the Federal Reserve Banks; partly to lack of power to prevent it, and partly through America's possession of half the world's gold." The old story of Midas is being re-enacted. "A superabundance of money both sound and unsound, exaggerated optimism on the part of the American people, a scramble for goods, a rapid rise in prices, and particularly in wages, are frightening the far-sighted and the cautious." They ask, "Is American prosperity on the wane?"

Must Expect Competition

Whether our prosperity is on the wane or not, or is an apprehension to be solved next year, one fact is plain at any distance. American wheat farmers, American labor (except unfortunately building trades) and American capital invested in certain kinds of production will shortly encounter an intensity of competition not previously experienced by the present generation of Americans and perhaps by no generation preceding. The situation is manifestly unbalanced when the average farmer working an entire season produces, say, 20 bushels of corn per acre for which he obtains, say, 85c a bushel, or $17 gross for a year, in contrast to a plasterer who receives $18 net for a single day's work.

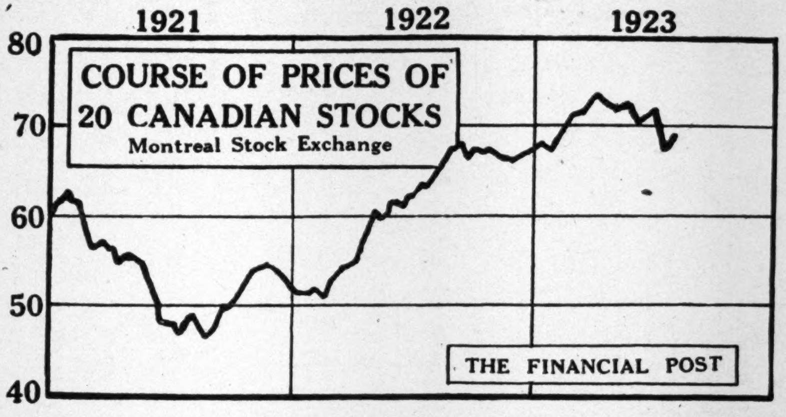
Reduce Production Cost

Too frequently an exaggerated importance is attached to both. Statesmen and business men often proclaim finance and commerce decide the weal or woe of a nation. If unemployment prevails as industries decline and suffer, politicians and journalists begin to recommend tinkering with financial and commercial organization. Some recommend creating credit by printing notes; others demand the State engage in financing commerce. Few seem to recognize that production at low cost is infinitely more important than finance, that the nation lives by the creation of actual tangible values and not by swapping things. Production, not exchange, determines the wealth of nations. Trade alone, as Aristotle said two thousand years ago, produces nothing. If a country produces the right goods at the right prices it need not have a good commercial and banking system. Foreign nations will come and fetch the goods away and arrange their own financing. England has always financed much of America's foreign trade, carried American goods, and bought and sold them. Notwithstanding these deficiencies we have flourished because the world wanted what we produced, although American wages are rapidly raising the cost of our products to price levels at which foreign consumers will not buy them.

Insurance Officials On Tour of Maritimes

S. C. Tweed, of Waterloo, and Senator H. W. Laird, of Regina, president and vice-president respectively of the Ontario Equitable Life Insurance Company, are making an inspection tour of the Maritime provinces. Since the company was organized in October, 1920, a large agency force has been built up in the Maritime provinces and Newfoundland. With the acquisition of the Policyholders' Mutual Life in May of this year, the sales force was further strengthened.

Stocks Again Turn Upward



Canadian stocks had not shown the same degree of advance that was registered in American stock markets, but, nevertheless, there has been a substantial liquidation in prices during the past two and a half months. The decline has been much more pronounced in some of the more speculative issues than in the seasoned investments. Canadian stocks are now little above the levels reached at the end of the sustained upward movement that terminated a year ago. Conditions have shaped themselves for improvement and while forecasts are always limited in the degree of certainty that can be put into them, it is evident that the upturn of price investment levels during the past week or so is soundly based. There was not a great deal of inflation in the Canadian stock market and the recent decline seems to have shaken most, if not all, of it out.

August Dividends

Dividends..	$ 3,898,496
Bond Interest	7,278,823
	$11,172,319

Company	Rate	Date	Amount
Am. Sales Book, pf.	1¾q	1	$53,782
Bt. Em. St'l, 1st pf.	1¾q	1	349,111
Brompton, pf.	4	15	80,000
Do., com...	2	31	40,000
Can. Cement, pf. ..	1¾q	16	183,750
Can. Converters ..	1¾q	15	30,336
Can. Fl'r Mills, pf.	2 q	1	5,000
Cedar Rapids	¾q	16	66,750
Coniagas Mines ..	2½q	2	100,000
Dominion Bridge .	1 q	15	65,000
Dom. Steel Corp, pf.	1½q	1	70,936
Hollinger Mines ..	1 m	13	246,000
Inter. Nickel, pf. ..	1½q	1	133,689
Kaministiquia	2 q	15	49,940
Lake Shore Mines.	2	10q	40,000
Monarch Knit., pf.	1¾q	1	13,125
Mtl. L.H.& P. Cons.	1½q	15	968,307
Montreal Power ..	2 q	16	376,000
Montreal Tramways	2½q	1	98,817
Ontario Steel, com.	1 q	15	7,500
Do., pref...	1¾	15	13,125
Penmans, com. ..	2 q	15	43,012
Do., pf.	1½q	15	16,125
Prod. & Refin. pf.	$1.00q	2	29,619
Russell Motor, pf.	1¾q	1	21,000
St. Law. Flour, com.	1½q	1	18,000
Do., pf.	1¾q	1	10,062
Steel of Can., com.	1¾q	1	201,250
Do., pf.	1¾q	1	113,686
Western Trust	3 s	1	30,150
			$3,474,072
Banks—			
Imperial	3 q	1	210,000
Nationale	1½q	2	44,742
Standard..	3½q	1	140,000
Sterling	3 q	14	24,682
			$419,424

q—Quarterly.
s—Half-yearly.
m—Monthly.

BOND INTEREST

Company	Rate	Due	Amount
Abitibi	6	1934	$ 105,705
Algoma Central .	5	1962	124,817
Canada Bread ...	6	1941	33,182
Can. Foundries ..	6	1942	2,052
Canada Paper	6	1938	4,500
Can. Stps. (debs)	5	1943	132,982
Duluth S. Shore ..	4	1990	302,140
Harris Abattoir ..	6	1928	18,750
Havana Electric			
Illinois Traction .	5	1925	25,000
Do., (debs)	5	1925	50,000
Inter. Tissue Mills	6	1935	9,600
Lyall Construction	6	1932	24,561
Rogers, Wm.	6	1932	11,910
Wpg. Sub'n Rapid Transit	5	1938	12,500
Wayagamack	6	1951	139,674
West. Can. Pulp ..	6	1950	36,000
Do., pref.	7	1940	35,000
Woods Mfg.	6	Serial	10,500

Corporation..	$1,078,823
Municipal	*3,400,000
Provincial..	*2,800,000
	$7,278,823

* This figure is determined by dividing by 12 the estimated total interest payable during the year on these issues.

New Issue

$22,500,000

Dominion of Canada

Guaranteeing

Canadian National Railway Company

5% Serial Equipment Bonds

(Non-Callable)

Dated August 1st, 1923. Due Serially, $750,000 each half year, February 1st, 1924, to August 1st, 1938, inclusive.

Principal and half-yearly interest (1st February and August) payable at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver-General, at Montreal or Toronto, at the holder's option. Bonds may be registered as to principal.

Denominations: $500 and $1,000.

Subject to legal opinion of E. G. Long, K.C.

The Dominion of Canada guarantees unconditionally the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of this issue, the guarantee being endorsed on each bond. These bonds are secured by the full credit and taxing power of the Dominion of Canada equally with its Victory Bonds and other direct obligations.

MATURITIES

Due	1st February	Price	Yield	1st August	Price	Yield
1924	$750,000	Sold		$750,000	Sold	
1925	750,000			750,000		
1926	750,000			750,000		
1927	750,000	99.50	5.15%	750,000	99.50	5.14%
1928	750,000	99.25	5.19%	750,000	99.25	5.17%
1929	750,000	99.00	5.21%	750,000	99.00	5.20%
1930	750,000	99.00	5.18%	750,000	99.00	5.17%
1931	750,000	99.00	5.16%	750,000	99.00	5.15%
1932	750,000	99.00	5.15%	750,000	99.00	5.14%
1933	750,000	99.00	5.13%	750,000	99.00	5.13%
1934	750,000	99.00	5.12%	750,000	99.00	5.12%
1935	750,000	99.00	5.12%	750,000	99.00	5.11%
1936	750,000	99.00	5.11%	750,000	99.00	5.11%
1937	750,000	99.00	5.10%	750,000	99.00	5.10%
1938	750,000	99.00	5.10%	750,000	99.00	5.10%

Dominion Securities Corporation Limited
Wood, Gundy & Company
A. E. Ames & Company
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited
Aemilius Jarvis & Company, Limited
Kerr, Flemming & Co.
Osler & Hammond
Gairdner, Clarke & Company
R. A. Daly & Co.
Matthews & Company, Limited
Rene T. Leclerc, Inc.

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AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION*

WASHINGTON.—The Department of Commerce announces June production of automobiles, based on figures received by the Bureau of the Census in co-operation with the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and covering approximately 90 passenger-car and 80 truck manufacturers each month.

Number of Machines

	Passenger Cars		Trucks	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
January	223,706	81,693	19,398	9,415
February	254,650	109,171	21,817	13,195
March	319,638	152,959	34,681	19,761
April	344,474	197,216	37,527	22,342
May	350,180	232,431	*43,012	23,788
June	336,317	263,027	40,565	25,984

* Revised.

246 BRANCHES DOMINION STORES

The Dominion Stores Limited, are now operating 246 stores located in 115 different cities and towns in Ontario and Quebec. Of this number 66 are in Toronto; 20 in Hamilton; 9 in London; 9 in Windsor; 12 in Ottawa; and 9 in Montreal.

CANADA BEST CUSTOMER OF UNITED STATES

Our Imports Continue Steadily on the Increase

EXPORTS RESTRICTED

Effect of the Fordney Tariff Is Indicated Despite the Fact That Export Trade Still Grows

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Next to the remarkable increase in Canada's export trade generally which is showing a greater percentage of increase than that of almost any other nation of account, the most remarkable feature of the country's external trade is the increase in imports from the United States. The returns by countries for June are not yet available, but with agricultural and vegetable imports totalling $11,000,000, with those of iron and its products going about $17,500,000, and coal and like products nearly $16,000,000, it is quite evident that the increases of recent months were quite maintained during June.

The American official returns show that during May Canada was Uncle Sam's best customer, and that she actually took about 35 per cent. more commodities from him than did the United Kingdom, exports to the latter having been $48,413,000. During that month 20 per cent. of all Uncle Sam's exports came to Canada.

As an indication of what the Canadian market means to the United States it may be said that during June its exports to all other European countries than the United States were only $24,000,000 greater in value than those to Canada alone. Its third best customer was Germany and it only bought one-third as much as Canada did.

In the aggregate, Canada's imports from the United States are growing much more rapidly than her exports thereto, but when a comparison is made of the percentage increases there is not much difference. During May the increase of imports over those for the same month last year was 32 per cent., while the increase in the exports was 30 per cent. The demand for lumber, pulp and paper from the republic explains chiefly the increase in shipments thereto. During the year ending March these exports were $43,000,000 more than they were during the preceding year.

The Fordney tariff does not entirely block exports of farm products across the line, but it keeps out a very large volume. Shipments of wheat thereto last month were only 1,222,047 bushels, or 276,000 less than during the same month last year. For the ten months ending June they were 1,848,000 bushels or about 2,500,000 less than for the same period in the preceding crop year. There has also been a heavy cut in exports of flour across the line, those for June having been only 16,617 bbls., or 31,000 below those for June, 1922, while during the 10 months ending June they were only 396,860 as compared with 596,000.

Donnacona's Addition Going Up Rapidly

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The new addition to the mill of the Donnacona Paper Co. at Donnacona, P. Q., is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible and most of the masonry and brickwork is completed. It is hoped to have the new paper machine in operation by January 1st. The machine will be one of the largest in Canada but the company does not expect to get more than 80 tons per day out of it at the start. When this machine is in operation the mill will use all the sulphite pulp that it now produces, although at the present time a considerable quantity is sold elsewhere.

Donnacona profits are running better this year than last year. The stock is not widely held and the chief Canadian investment interest is in the bonds.

In 1922 profits were $414,240. From this is deducted $88,827, adjustment for taxes, and $196,427 was written off the wood pile, bringing this down to present prices. After payment of bond interest and dividends the balance carried forward into 1923 was $676,103 as against $907,153 at the beginning of 1922.

Laurentide to Plant 5,000,000 Trees Yearly

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Hon. Honore Mercier, Quebec Minister of Lands and Forests, was a visitor to Grand 'Mere last week where he studied the reforestation and forest protection policy of the Laurentide Company. The Laurentide Company is now setting out 1,000,000 new trees a year which are grown in its own nurseries and by 1925 will be setting out 5,000,000 trees a year.

The Laurentide Company has valuable limits as yet untouched but its policy of forestation is based upon aims other than the supply of pulpwood for its mill. In the first place the cutting from the present limits is moving the supply of pulpwood further and further away from the mills and having in mind the future, reforestation is being carried on near the mills in order to obviate the necessity of continuously bringing in pulpwood from long distances. In addition the Laurentide Company is carrying on this work as its contribution to the conservation of Canada's forestry resources. This is being done in an effort to awaken public opinion to the need of proper conservation. The work under Ellwood Wilson, chief forester of the company, is a practical demonstration of what can be done.

A Big Contraction in Wall St. Brokers' Loans

NEW YORK.—There has been an abrupt decline in the volume of Wall Street brokers' loans in the past few weeks. The total of such accommodations now is approximately $1,500,000,000, or below the level of July, 1922, when the total was $1,550,000,000.

The high point was $2,000,000,000, in February, this year. The shrinkage in five months has been about $500,000,000, or at the rate of approximately $100,000,000 a month.

NEWSPRINT RECORD AGAIN IS SMASHED

Canadian Mills Averaged 4,186 Tons a Day in June, a New High Point

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—It is becoming almost monotonous to report month after month new records established by Canadian newsprint mills in the production of the paper on which the newspapers of the continent are printed. June saw a new high record of daily production reached when the Canadian mills produced an average of 4,186 tons of newsprint daily, a jump of 33 tons a day from the previous month's figures. In the best month of 1922 the Canadian mills averaged 3,778 tons per day, which means that in the present year Canadian mills have added 400 tons a day to their production, partially through the addition of new machines and partially through improvements in the efficiency of existing machines.

Actual production in June totalled 108,832 tons. American mills produced 119,579 tons. The spread between the American and Canadian mills is gradually but surely closing. The figures are those of the Newsprint Service Bureau.

TOBACCO MERGER MAY EXTEND TO ENGLAND

Taking in of Tuckett's by Tobacco Products Corp'n May Be Followed by Others

The Tobacco Products Corporation, New York, which recently purchased control in Tucketts Tobacco Co. of Hamilton, is now negotiating a merger with the British American Tobacco Co., London, which would make it the largest tobacco combine.

Recently a conference was held in London in which G. J. Whelan, chairman of the Tobacco Products Corporation, New York; James Dixon, its president; Elliott Everett, its vice-president, in charge of finance, and E. R. Tinker, of the Chase Securities Company, were present in connection with plans involving a capital readjustment of that company.

Owing to the presence of this large representation of the Tobacco Products interests in London simultaneously with that of James B. Duke, chairman of the British American Tobacco Company, Ltd., a fair portion of the financial community was inclined to believe the report that a consolidation is in the making which will involve no other American companies with the possible exception of Philip Morris Company, Ltd., the recall by Tobacco Products of its preferred stock and Class A stock in exchange for first preferred stock in the new company and the issuance by the latter of $30,000,000 in new stock.

The probability that the Whelan interests have turned their attention to the British Isles derives strength from the failure of discussions last year which had for their object the purchase of the French tobacco monopoly from that country's government.

Southern Canada's Profits are Higher

Southern Canada Power earnings show a material increase for nine months ending June 30. Profits are advanced in proportion. The subsidiaries' earnings included, bring the 1923 earnings to June 30, to $390,363 as compared with $353,581, or an increase of $36,781.

June was also a good month, the profits for that period reaching $41,307, an increase of $6,214. The following are the figures compiled by Financial Service, Montreal.

	June 1923	Inc.
Gross Earnings	$75,704	$9,139
xOperating Expenses	34,397	2,924
Net Earnings	$41,307	$6,214
Nine Months		
	June 1923	Inc.
Gross Earnings	$700,390	$79,547
xOperating Expenses	310,026	32,766
Net Earnings	$390,363	$ 36,781

x Including purchased power.

HAVANA ELECTRIC

Operating revenues of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company for May at $1,101,006 were higher by $13,090 than for May, 1922. Net revenues at $565,709 compared with $559,786, and final income after other charges was $468,289, as against $458,699. For the five months ending May 31, operating revenues at $5,515,268 compared with $5,459,542 for the same period in 1922, net revenues were $2,886,038, as against $2,740,684, and final income at $2,404,143 compared with $2,244,375.

EARNINGS OF KING EDWARD ARE DOWN

Business Depression and Reduced Traffic Cut Into Hotel's Income

King Edward Hotel's 1922 profit declined to $83,925 from $289,005. The general depression in business and the prolonged strike of the miners of the U. S. seriously curtailing railway traffic were among the leading factors in the heavy decline in the hotel's earnings. After providing for mortgage interest, depreciation reserve and income tax, there is a deficit of $62,501. In 1921 the company had a net surplus of $116,540. Dividends paid totalled $50,000, half the total of the previous year, which made a net deficit of $112,501. The sum of $117,034 was carried forward from 1921, so the balance forward now stands at $4,533.

Business so far this year has shown a marked improvement over 1922, according to F. A. Dudley, the president. While last year did not measure up to expectations, he pointed out that gross earnings were sufficient to pay operation and maintenance expenses and to set aside an adequate depreciation, to add $50,000 to fixed inventories, and to earn $417,459 available for bond interest and rentals, as against $314,482 in the year 1921.

An increase in current assets to $1,076,506 from $1,023,926 is noted in the balance sheet, while current liabilities are down from $491,621 to $463,283. Fixed assets total $2,886,747. King Edward in 1922 issued serial notes for $250,000 due in 1923-24-25 with interest at 7½ per cent.

The profit and loss account:

	1921	1922
Net profit	$ 289,005	$ 83,925
Balance forward	100,493	117,034
	$ 389,498	$ 200,959
Less		
Mortgage interest	87,833	84,636
Depreciation	70,474	54,465
	$ 231,191	$ 61,858
Income tax	14,157	7,325
Avail. for divid.	$ 217,034	$ 54,533
Dividends	100,000	50,000
	$ 117,034	$ 4,533
Surplus	$ 117,034	$ 4,533

Belgo Common Stock Cost Its Purchasers $50

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—In connection with the statement that the holders of Belgo Paper Co. stock received $97 a share for their holdings it can be said that common stock of the new Belgo Canadian Paper represents a big cash investment by the Canadian syndicate that took over the company. It is understood that the $8,500,000 of common stock that is outstanding was paid for at the rate of just under $50 a share and that so heavy was the demand for the stock in the private underwriting that only about 80 per cent. of the subscriptions were allotted.

Belgo has a number of works in progress. One of its new newsprint machines is in operation and the other will be completed before the end of the year. The foundations for it are already in. A siding is being put in by the C. P. R. to bring in pulpwood as an additional supply to that floated down the river St. Maurice. New digesters are also being added.

The Belgo mill is interesting in that it has been built to take advantage of gravity conveying wherever possible. It is built on two sides of a hill in the town of Shawinigan Falls, P. Q.

B. C. Electric Promotion Well Received Locally

VICTORIA.—Local opinion is favorable and even enthusiastic regarding the recent promotion of the chief officials of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company. George Kidd has been appointed president, W. G. Murrin, vice-president and A. T. Goward, vice-president in Victoria. The Victoria Colonist says:

> We believe the promotions signify that these gentlemen are invested with more authority than they possessed in the past, and they are a sign of the confidence reposed in them by the directorate. In the circumstances the directorate is to be congratulated on its wisdom, for its interests in this Province are entrusted in safe, sane and progressive hands. The promotions, too probably mean a more aggressive policy by vesting greater authority in the executive heads of the company. Their new positions imply a wider scope of power and responsibility than those by which they have been known in the past.
>
> Mr. Kidd, the president, is a gentleman whose name is bound up with the development of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, and he has richly earned the new honor that has fallen to his lot. He is possessed of excellent executive ability, of weighty judgment, and all who know him speak of him in terms of enthusiasm. Mr. Goward, the local manager, now dignified still further with the office of vice-president, is so well known to, and popular among Victorians that all will learn of his promotion with the keenest pleasure. His association with the company to which he continues to prove a valuable asset has meant a good deal to this city and district, for it is undoubted that the B. C. Electric Railway has been an immense factor in our development. Mr. Goward's personality and experience and his exhaustive knowledge of conditions and opportunities here have been of invaluable assistance in the growth of the community. The honor of being created vice-president is also well deserved by Mr. Murrin, whose knowledge of the affairs of the company and whose powers of negotiation and financial ability have always proved of outstanding advantage to the fortunes of the B. C. Electric in British Columbia.

Canned fish exports from Vancouver for the first six months of 1923 stood at 348,481 cases, against 223,561 cases for the same period in 1922.

A Company With a Record
The Great-West Life has an unequalled record of profits paid to policyholders—this because of its high interest earnings on investments—favorable mortality and low expense rates.
Actual Results are the proof. Write for copies.
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COTTON FABRIC
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Wayagamack Selling All It Can Produce

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co. is now selling all the kraft pulp and wrapping paper it can produce. This is a great improvement over the conditions of two years ago when the market for kraft pulp was stagnant. The sales of wrapping paper follow very much the state of retail trade throughout the world and the recent improvement in business has been a great help to Wayagamack.

Wayagamack ships to England, France and Africa and many countries in Asia and the southern isles. Kraft pulp is shipped to the United States but no wrapping paper as there is a 30 per cent. duty on such paper going into that country. Eventually Wayagamack will probably use all its pulp in the manufacture of paper at its Three Rivers mills but this is an ideal to be strived for and will not be attained shortly.

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BELGO CANADIAN PAPER CO., LIMITED
6% First Mortgage 20-Year Bonds
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Principal and Semi-Annual Interest Payable in Canada or New York.
Here is a Bond secured by total assets that are over 2½ times the outstanding issue. Past earnings 3½ times and present earnings 5½ times Bond interest requirements.
Price 99 and Interest Yielding 6.10%
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Investment Securities
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A YEAR OF LESSENED INDUSTRY AND TRADE RESULTING IN A SMALLER VOLUME OF BANKING ENABLES CANADIAN BANKS TO DO "HOUSECLEANING"

Reaction to World Economics Has Not Warranted Aggressions

ON SOUND BASIS

Emerging From Period Which Demanded Caution Stirs Confidence in Outlook

Banking in the Dominion has been at low ebb during the last twelve months, and the cause may be immediately traced to the upset in international finance. Canada's reaction to world economics has not warranted aggression in any new field of domestic banking, nor has there been incentive for the further developing of international arrangements, as in the early years of the post-war period. A situation is in progress which has not only required, but demanded the constant vigilance of all Canadian bankers.

With the garnering of a record volume wheat crop in the past crop season western Canada succeeded for toward rehabilitating its financial position in spite of the fact that the net financial return was not as great in comparison with previous "record" years. But the adjustment has by no means been complete. The 1922 crop was not a debt-paying crop and the production development of the prairie provinces must be more fully continued before the West may be said to be in an economically sound position. For this reason and for the reason that Eastern Canada has only of recent weeks begun to feel the full swing of the industrial revival which began some months ago in the United States. General business has been inert and when general business experiences inertia it is patent that the volume of the country's banking becomes immeasurably lessened.

Cycles of Trade

Read through any history of Canadian banking and you will find that there come years in the recurring "cycles" of trade when conditions entirely similar to those banking conditions through which the country has just been passing, have been experienced. Out of each period too, our banking system has emerged, one may almost say emerged triumphantly. These have been periods of incubation from which our banking structure has arisen more sure of itself, stronger and confident; its ability to stand stress clearly enunciated.

To-day, after "a year, trying and strenuous, marked by a continuation of the decline in banking profits due to a number of causes," as Sir John Aird recently expressed it, the fabric of Canada's banking structure is found to be intact, and the bankers of the Dominion, quietly confident of the longer future. Sir Edmund Walker recently expressed the conviction that once the general dislocation of business and the unrest in Europe cleared that "the sound position of the banks and of business generally in Canada will enable our people to take full advantage of the many opportunities open to them." Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor also looking forward hopefully, said, "readjustment will come in time, for this is a country of virility and manifold resources," but he coupled his forecast with caution regarding the need for a lower cost of living, less taxation and renewed immigration. Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., recently sounded an assurance that the conditions of business in Canada "upon the whole are more satisfactory," a fact that has come nearer the surface in the intervening weeks. But concurrent with this note of confidence he pointed out that while "the outlook is for reasonably profitable operations in most lines of business, there can be no great trade boom without a further important expansion of foreign commerce;" a fact that is being illustrated more clearly as each day passes.

The quoted utterances of these four outstanding Canadians and bankers sufficiently indicates the underlying sentiment of our banking community despite that the year has been trying in devious ways, and that it has called for prudent banking. The confidence that continues to be held in the outlook is ample demonstration that given a return of world normalcy in trade and commerce, a new era of banking progress may rightly be hoped for.

A Period of "Housecleaning"

These twelve months, however, have not been without good effect. They have offered a very desirable "housecleaning" opportunity, an opportunity which the immutable laws of economics invariably bring alike to individuals and to businesses. In the stock-taking, chiefly significant has been the weeding out of all those branch banks which have not proven their earning capacity and which in a period of business adjustment would only be an added burden upon the banking organizations to which they immediately belong. The result is that the Canadian branch bank system has been materially strengthened. Few communities have actually suffered in the elimination process, for the curtailments, except in isolated and minor instances, have not resulted in a complete retirement of all banks from a given community, but rather in the lessening of unnecessary competition. For instance, in the rush to establish new branches which ensued after the war, three and four banking offices were opened in communities which more properly were "one bank" towns.

The remembrance of the Merchants Bank crash continues to exert a sobering influence even after the lapse of eighteen months, while the more recent public announcements of housecleaning within the Union Bank has further indicated the reason behind the ultra-conservative attitude of all bankers at this time. The further fact that the Bank Act has been in process of revision, and that the ten year renewal of bank charters has throughout the debate virtually hung in the balance has tended against the embarking upon any new banking development. The year under review has been in striking contrast to the spectacular years of 1919 and 1920 when wide expansion took place in the foreign business of the Canadian chartered banks, with a very considerable number of openings in South America and the West Indies, together with the forming of many significant alliances abroad. The result of these years of development is that our Canadian banks now maintain a network of foreign connections, and, while the world-wide depression of the early part of the year brought about a cessation of the aggressions of 1919 and 1920 our banking institutions continue to maintain a strategic world position.

International Relations

The twelvemonth offered no more interesting or momentous phase of development for the future than the broadening of relations which followed the appointment by the American Bankers' Association and by the Canadian Bankers' Association of Committees on Canadian-American Relations. The community of interest between the two neighbour countries, the United States and Canada, widening yearly, presents banking problems which can best be measured and directed when there exists a representative banking group in each country thoroughly conversant with these difficulties and thus equipped as well as empowered to untangle tangles. America's capital investment within the Dominion is now estimated to exceed $1,000,000,000, which in itself is sufficient evidence of the scope of America's interest and Canada's financial dependence, both factors which enter deeply into the "relations" with which the two banking groups must continually be confronted.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and Sir John Aird, represented Canadian bankers at the last annual convention of the American Bankers' Association held in New York, and both contributed to the discussions upon branch banking. The question of further committing American bankers to branch banks has virtually caused an incurable rupture between the National Banks and the State Banks of the United States, but in spite of the hostility of many American bankers to the principles of branch banking and in spite of the convention's official negation in several States of the republic, branch banking is making notable progress. As a result, during the year Canada has lost a number of its younger bank officers who sought and found positions to their liking "across the line." Eventually we may hope that our ambitious emigrants will attain to the higher up executive positions, similar to those held in several American banking institutions to-day by men who left Canada in other years, and decidedly "made good" because of their Canadian bank training.

Prophecy for the coming year in regard to the further progress of the banks of this Dominion must have every regard for the exigencies of the European situation. Increasing evidence, however, of industrial and trade revival as the inevitable concomitant of the similar revival which America has been experiencing lately, would seem to warrant the hope of banking revival. Much, of course, depends upon the forthcoming crop, particularly as pertaining to the volume of business which may be expected to channel through the branch banks, dotted across Western Canada.

Facilities and Population

In the broader aspects of Canadian banking, and looking to the longer future only the further peopling of the Dominion would appear to warrant any broad expansion of the country's bank system. To-day, with a population of less than 9,000,000 there are branch banks for every 2,000 persons in the country, ample proof of wide and convenient banking service to every community. The difficulties and inadvisability of promoting new banks have been fully borne out by recent events; the failure of the Great West Bank promoters to secure the capital, and the expert advice which Prof. McGibbon of the University of Alberta, after a thorough probing of the banking situation in that province, tendered the government at Edmonton against embarking upon a provincial banking enterprise. The one factor likely to stimulate Canadian banking and to create warranted demand for new branch banks would be an inrush of immigrants. Settlers are coming by every ocean going steamship but there is no evidence that the movement will assume the proportions of pre-war years. Having this in mind it is safe to assume that no impressive departures will be witnessed in the remaining months of 1923.

Year's Developments

1922	
July	American Bankers' Association and Investment Bankers Association send representative groups to Montreal and Toronto, aiming to bring about a more complete understanding between the bankers of the United States and Canada. Union Bank of Canada memorial to its 120 heroic dead unveiled near Winnipeg.
August	Committee on Canadian Relations appointed by President of the American Bankers' Association.
	Promoters of Great West Bank of Canada decide to wind up affairs of proposed bank.
	Canadian dollar returns to par in New York money market.
	Vice-President Stevenson, of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, estimates that the United States investment in Canada exceeds $1,000,000,000.
	Prof. McGibbon, for the Provincial Government of Alberta, conducts an enquiry into the Canadian banking system.
September	D. C. Macarow, general manager of the defunct Merchants Bank of Canada on September 14, acquitted of the charge of having made a false and deceptive statement in the returns to the Government for October, 1921.
	Subsequently Sir Montagu Allan, President, acquitted of the charge of negligently signing a false return on the bank's financial condition to the Government.
	First gold to Canada since armistice shipped from New York by New York Trust Company which sent $500,000 to the Canadian Bank of Commerce.
	Richard Bladworth Angus, former President of the Bank of Montreal, and distinguished Canadian, dies, aged 92 years.
	Epidemic of branch bank robberies, particularly in Western Canada.
October	Branch bank debate splits American Bankers' Association convention which for the first time is officially addressed by two notable Canadian bankers, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor and Sir John Aird. Debate resolves into a conflict between the National and the State Bank bankers.
	Vernon R. Loucks, a Chicago attorney at the convention of the Chicago and Cook County Bankers' Association, criticizes Canada's banking system.
	Manitoba Government Savings "Bank" after two years' operations reports deposits of $4,334,000 and 12,000 depositors.
November	Canadian Bankers' Association holds annual meeting in Montreal. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor maintains that main features of Bank Act cannot be improved upon.
December	Canadian banks in Mexico City ride storm of financial panic in Mexico, protecting themselves by accepting deposits only on understanding that withdrawals could be paid either in Mexican gold or New York funds.
	Prof. Fay, of Toronto University, tells Toronto Bankers' Association that position of farmers is fundamental and must be recognized by banks.
	Jackman-Collyer Commission investigates Manitoba's rural credits system for Bracken Government.
	Educational movement spreading results in formation of Bankers' Institutes at Hamilton, Ottawa and Halifax.
1923	
January	United Farmers of Manitoba convention declares for establishment of a National Bank in Canada.
February	Conference of ten leading bankers of United States and of Canada concluded series of meetings in Montreal February 6.
	Dominion Ticket and Financial Corporation and Max Hoffman & Co., both Winnipeg private banking concerns, close their doors.
	Jackman-Collyer Commission scores operation of Manitoba's rural credits system.
March	Prof. McGibbon, of University of Alberta, who conducted a special investigation for the Provincial Government into the banking situation, reports against a provincial bank.
	"Banks and Banking" booklet issued by the Canadian Bankers' Association.
	Discussions of Banking Committee at Ottawa, working on revision of Bank Act, broadened to include the entire field of credit.
April	Ontario Provincial "Bank" after first year's operations reports $6,000,000 on deposit; 20,000 depositors.
May	In a brief filed in Supreme Court of United States, by 11 states fighting branch banking and seeking to prevent National Banks from establishing branches, the Canadian system is disparaged.
	New York state senate gives foreign banks right to accept deposits. New York agencies of Canadian banks are not interested in reciprocal banking.
	Bankers' Trust Co. of New York, estimates American investment in Canada at $2,500,000,000.
June	President of Union Bank of Canada announces a thorough examination and revaluation of the Bank's assets following losses through "unauthorized transactions in foreign exchange" and to provide for which the Bank transfers from Rest Account to Contingent, $4,250,000.
	Banking and Commerce Committee of federal parliament concludes three months' session.
	Bank Act passes House of Commons and Senate; revision chiefly relates to returns to government, shareholders' audit and relations of directors to a bank.
July	Newly chartered La Banque Rurale offers $600,000 of its $2,000,000 authorized stock to public.

TOO EARLY YET TO COUNT DOLLARS FROM THE CROP

(Continued from Page 1)

pen; on the other hand nothing but good weather may come and the present abundant promise may be more than fulfilled. Everyone hopes that such will be the case.

Apart from the continued hail damage the two things which are making farmers watch their crops anxiously are Black rust and Western Stem Sawfly. Black rust is showing in some very small areas and may never spread, unless weather conditions should be such as to develop it rapidly, but there is no disguising the fact that rust weather, that is warm muggy nights with heavy dews followed by blazing sun the next day, within the next two weeks would mean serious loss in yield and grade. The loss from Western Stem Sawfly would be serious if it continues to work actively and there should be heavy winds as the wheat is filling and ripening, as the fly weakens the straw and makes it go down and there is heavy loss in cutting. Departmental experts are sending practical warnings to the farmers to watch the fly and where any percentage is discovered to cut the wheat as early as possible, taking no chances on such winds.

This is not a wail of woe, it is a plain statement of facts which should be carefully kept in mind by business men and railway men in planning for the outcome of the crop.

Prices and Costs

Should the crop be harvested without further damage than that of the hail, which has already fallen, there is an important factor in what the farmers will have out of the crop to buy with, which should not be overlooked. That is the cost of harvesting.

The outlook for prices for the crop is not rosy and should the farmers have to pay excessive prices for harvesting it will mean that there will be no buying power for them out of the crop.

The Labor Problem

Statements have been made as to the number of men needed for the harvest and the claim that 60,000 men will be needed and that they will be hard to obtain, is scarcely a wise one, as it will have a tendency to make men think they can get any wages they choose to demand.

The west will be very fortunate this year in one thing, and that is there will not be all the wheat coming in at one time in the three provinces. There has been very wide variation even in the same districts in the heading so that the harvest, unless all signs fail, will come somewhat gradually in all the provinces and should admit of help being moved from point to point so as to be utilized to the greatest possible advantage.

East Can Help

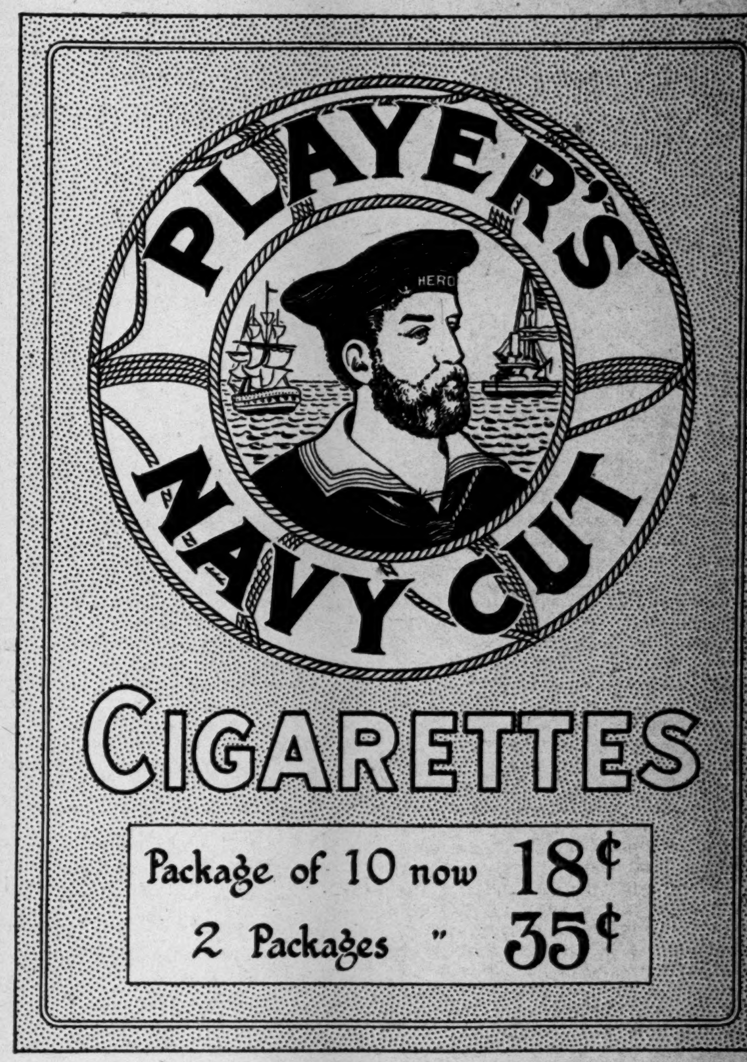
Eastern business men who are vitally interested in the out-turn of this crop might well join forces to assist in securing for western farmers sufficient help and help of a character that will be willing to do an honest day's work for a reasonable wage.

Very much of the help that has come west in the past few years has been of a very indifferent quality. The statement that is made as to the help available from the old country should be considered and as many men as possible obtained from that source, men who will work and who getting a small stake from what they earn this harvest and threshing time, would ultimately become settlers.

Many farmers spoken to have already made the statement that with prices for wheat well below the dollar mark at their own station no man can afford to pay more than $4 a day and board for stookers, and there will be very little money in the crop to the producer even at those wages.

The outlook of the western wheat crop has never been better at this date than it is to-day (with the single exception of the hail damage) and given two months of good weather to mature and harvest the crop with a fair supply of harvest help at reasonable wages, even at present prices the producers will be able to meet many obligations and have a spending margin for the comforts and perchance a few of the luxuries of life, but they must have the good weather and they must have the help at reasonable prices to insure that happy condition.

John Carrick, Secretary of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., has resigned and is succeeded by F. Homer Dixon, late of Victoria, B.C. Mr. Carrick has been with the Maple Leaf Co. for the past fifteen years.



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The selection of a Bank and its willingness to co-operate is often the determining factor in the success of a business house.

The manager of each branch of this Bank is always willing to aid customers in their business problems with impartial advice and to co-operate to the fullest extent. 449

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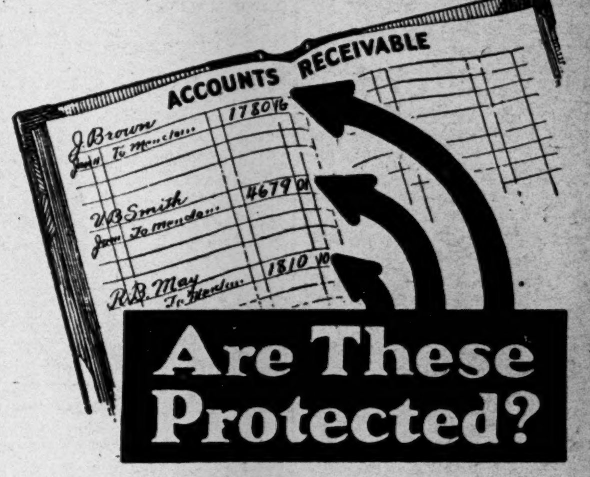

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MINING NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

UNIONS OBSTACLE TO ALBERTA COAL COMING EAST

Are Really Menace to Effort to Develop Markets

The Canadian National Railway has agreed to carry 2,000 tons of Alberta coal to the East at a freight rate of $7 a ton. This is an experimental shipment. It is not known if the rate will cover the haulage cost or not.

Alberta mine operators, business men and miners have been demanding a lower rate to the end that their coal might be marketed in the East. It means much to the country. Perhaps the greatest benefit would be to the miners. They would be assured of steady work the year round.

Despite this fact, it is being found that the miners' unions, instead of co-operating with the operators, railways and others to develop this market, are really by their attitude making it almost impossible for any progress to be made. Union demands are such that exorbitant costs are added to the coal production charges. This applies not so much to the men actually mining the coal as to others who have to do with the mining industry in producing coal, in loading, wheeling, weighing, or anything. Their wage is $7.08 for a day of about 7½ hours. That is the reason why costs are so high. The operators in Alberta can do nothing. Indianapolis controls the situation. The operators can only acquiesce and hold people up in price for coal that should be sold ordinarily at a reasonable price.

The mine owners of Alberta do not make big profits. They rarely break even, taking year in and year out, with the overhead they have to meet. And yet these men who draw the big wages are mostly men who rarely have enough money to last them from one pay to another, though these pay periods come twice a month. What can we do? We are at the mercy of the unions, writes one operator to THE FINANCIAL POST.

WORTHLESS STOCK NOW VALUABLE

Maiden's Silver Mine Taken Over by Syndicate of British Capitalists.

Quite a number of Ontario hardware travellers are finding to-day that stock they bought 15 and 16 years ago in the Maidens Silver Mines of South Lorraine is of some value. Most of these hardware men used to travel north and were sold the stock by a hardware man of Haileybury. They never knew anything about the mine, but recently one of them started an enquiry. Recently also their stock was proven of value when the Maidens property was taken over by the Canadian Lorraine Silver and steps are now being taken to operate it. Those in control are a party of British capitalists associated with the Keeley. The property is well located. Shares in the Maidens were purchased at par, 25 cents, and the exchange being arranged allows them par in the new stock of $1 par value. They get one new for four old.

Kirkland Lake Values Continue at Depth

Teck-Hughes has demonstrated the fact that Kirkland Lake values continue at depth, having cut a rich vein at the 1,105-ft. level. There have been those who have contended that Kirkland Lake would prove a shallow camp and some went so far as to declare that the gold deposits would not be found as deep as the 1,000-ft. level. Word from the north is to the effect that gold occurs in exceedingly spectacular quantities in a paystreak of 12 inches in width, while values of about $6 a ton occur across an additional seven feet in width, thus making approximately eight feet in width of commercial ore.

Speculation Showing On the Lucky Baldwin

A spectacular vein was recently cut in operations on the east drift of the vein on the 200-ft. level of the Lucky Baldwin at Kenogami Lake. The vein is a three-foot quartz vein, well mineralized and showing a lot of fine gold in a likely-looking red porphyry. Manager B. Ashley told THE FINANCIAL POST he would push ahead with his development. In carrying on surface work five strong fractures were uncovered. These are in red porphyry. There is a lot of excellent prospecting ground that has most favorable conditions and which will be carefully examined.

SUCCESS AT VICTORY SILVER

Victory Silver Mines, Cobalt, has opened up some good ore. Operations are being carried on at the 350 and 450 levels. Control of the mine is held in St. Catharines.

RULING PRICE OF SILVER AND OTHER METALS

Silver—

	July			
	20	21	23	24
London (pence)	31	30 15/16	31⅛	30 15/16
New York	63¼	63	63½	63⅛
Cobalt	2¾-3	2¾-3	2¾-3	2¾-3
Copper	14⅝	14½-¾	14½-¾	14¾
Lead	6	6	6¼	6¼
Zinc	6 1/10	6 1/10	6 9/20	6 1/10

Davidson is Ready To Push Development

Porcupine Davidson has now a power supply and full speed ahead should mark the operations on this property. Development work will be pushed ahead, particularly the new incline shaft for hauling ore, which is down 30 feet. Lt.-Col. Rowland C. Fielding, consulting engineer, of London, Eng., is now considering the plans for a 500-ton mill. It is expected that he will visit the property in the not distant future.

To secure a water supply the company has staked a couple of claims about 1¼ miles north. These claims include a lake. The recent annual report contained the estimate of General Manager G. E. Bent that diamond drilling 500 to 1,000 feet indicated a large tonnage of $9.24 ore. Workings from the old shaft opened up a lot of ore and the estimate is that there are a million tons available of $10 ore. Eleven feet of ore of similar value was cut by a drill at 1,785 feet. The mine is well financed.

Dome Has Fifteen Months Broken Ore in Stopes

Few are aware of the fact that Dome Mines has 15 months' broken ore reserves stored away in stopes which for some time has waited in vain for an opportunity to go to the mill.

When milling operations were practically halted last winter, due to the power shortage, Manager De Pencier decided he would like to keep his full organization together, if possible. So instead of laying the mill hands off he sent them underground to assist the miners. The result was that many stopes were filled with excellent ore and there it remains. Despite heavy development work, the tonnage of ore being taken out daily is equal to the capacity of the mill, and thus they are unable to absorb any of the great reserve. The mine could shut down for a 15-month period before this ore would be exhausted at the present daily tonnage. The ore is all good average Dome ore. Another interesting point is that the cost of breaking this ore has all been paid.

McINTYRE TO NOW BUILD UP SURPLUS

Present Year Should be Almost as Momentous as Was the Past

McIntyre Porcupine Mines ended its fiscal year on June 30 and it was undoubtedly the greatest and most momentous in the history of the mine. Incidentally the year was fairly satisfactory from the mercenary point of view, the gross mining revenue running close to $2,000,000. It was not the fault of the mine or the management that a great new record was not set up in this regard. It's the old story of lack of power. The total tonnage handled was just short of 200,000. Now, however, the mine is sending 1,000 tons of ore daily to the mill, and if fortune favors and this rate is maintained it is easy to figure what the next year's revenue will be. Standing out in the year's achievements was the sinking of the shaft to the deepest point in the North, almost a half mile.

When Pres. Bickell was in the North recently attending the meeting of the Ontario Mining Association, he told the Northern Miner that he did not look for an early increase in the dividends of the mine. He pointed out that the mine's disbursements to the shareholders have never been interrupted since they started. It was also intimated that it was the desire to build up a good surplus. This is evidently to care for the great development plans which are under consideration.

Blue Diamond Coal is Nearing Heavy Output

Blue Diamond Coal report will be awaited with interest this year. It should be out in September. The company had an excellent year. The tonnage was a great deal heavier but chief interest will centre around the position of the concern to maintain an even greater output in the future. The receipts of the past year were pretty well taken up by interest payments to McIntyre and Temiskaming mines and on capital expenditure. Profits will run around $40,000.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending July 24th.

	High	Low	Close	Sales
Apex	3	—	—	500
Algonquin	3	—	—	2000
Atlas	6½	5⅞	5⅞	10500
Baldwin	7½	7	7¼	81000
Beaver	34¾	31	34	17000
Bidgood	8¾	8½	8½	30500
Buckingham	8	7	8	16000
Castle Trethewey	25½	24¾	25	15500
Argonaut	98½	83	86	34200
Chap't Hugh's	6¼	5½	6¼	11500
Beatty	13¾	13½	13½	4000
Cons. Smelters	25½	25	25¼	689
C. West Dome	27½	26½	27	24500
Clifton	18	17¼	17½	20000
Cr'n Reserve	59½	50	59½	38600
Churchill	8	—	—	2000
Davidson Ex. Rights	4⅞	—	—	3200
Dome Mines	37.50	36.00	36.90	1335
Dome Kirkl'nd	2¼	2⅛	2¼	7500
Gold Reef	2⅜	2	2⅜	3100
Goldale	58	54⅞	55½	27200
Hattie	27½	23½	24	52300
Hillcrest pref.	90	—	—	30
Hollinger	12.25	12.00	12.15	1170
Hunton	11	8⅜	8½	26000
Keora	11½	10	10	7000
Keeley	1.70	1.67	1.70	3300
Kirkl'nd L'ke	34½	31½	34½	9000
LaRose	30	29½	29½	2500
Lake Shore	3.50	3.35	3.43	5300
Lorrain	19¼	17½	19	64000
Montreal Ont.	.50	—	—	1500
McKinley Darragh	19	17	17½	12200
McIntyre	17.30	17.00	17.00	1875
Mining Corp.	2.05	2.00	2.05	1500
Moneta	21	19½	19½	13500
Newray	42	41	41½	33500
Nipissing	5.50	5.30	5.35	570
Peterson Lake	10¼	9⅞	10	10500
Porcupine Crown	12½	11	11½	2300
Porcupine Tisdale	14	—	—	30000
Preston E. Dome	11	10½	10⅞	19500
Schumacher	14	—	—	300
Teck Hughes	1.31	1.19	1.30	141550
Timiskaming	38	36½	36½	6500
Thompson Krist	4¼	4	4¼	7500
Trethewey	5	4	4	1200
Vickers	36	35	35	12500
Vipond Cons.	66	61	66	21844
Wakenda	5½	5¼	5½	4000
Wasapika	7	6¼	6¼	22500
West Tree	9¾	9¼	9¼	50300
Wettlaufer	7	—	—	7500
Wright Hargreaves	3.10	3.00	3.10	600
Vac. Gas.	2¼	—	—	1000
New York Prices				
Int. Nickel com.	13⅜	12½	13	17500
McIntyre	17	16⅝	16⅝	1400

Castle's Decision as to Mill is Expected Soon

Castle Trethewey directors should soon be in a position to state definitely their future proposals for the mine in Gowganda.

The tonnage of ore being opened up is rapidly increasing, according to J. P. Bickell, the president, and some time in August, or perhaps the annual meeting in September, should see some announcement made as to milling plans. By that time there will be ore with a silver content over 1,500,000 ounces blocked out.

Beaver Mill Ready to go; Much Ore Ready

The Beaver mill is ready to treat the large tonnage of silver ore which the Coniagas has broken in the mine. Work of dewatering the deeper levels to get down to the second sill has been somewhat delayed by the fact that it has been found necessary to also dewater the adjoining Temiskaming. This is due to the fact that at depth the workings of the two mines join. While the connecting cross-cut has been blocked, it was thought best not to take a chance on the pressure of water breaking down the barrier and trapping miners that might be working in the Beaver.

ANOTHER OLD MINE IS COMING TO LIGHT

Penniac Property is Taken Over by Syndicate From Chicago and Pittsburg

A syndicate of Chicago and Pittsburg men has taken an option on the Penniac Reef mine on West Hawk Lake, 100 miles east of Winnipeg, in Ontario. The property enjoyed a spectacular boom some 30 years ago, continuing with fluctuating fortunes up to 1913. The reef is a body of gold-bearing volcanic trap-rock, which was discovered many years ago. Many prominent Winnipeg men were interested, but the development became involved in extraordinary expenditures, and the actual mining of gold almost became a dead letter. From 1910 to 1913 an incline shaft was sunk and some gold taken out, but this was the last stage of the Lake of the Woods gold development, which flourished from about 1892-95.

Since then the property has been held at a price of $110,000, including the claims, bunk-houses and equipment and an assay office. Latterly United States interests have taken note of the property, and an option has been taken. An engineer named O'Connell is on the job preparing for development on an active scale, and adjoining properties known as the Sunbeam claims, hitherto owned by a prospector of Ingolf, David Guthrie, have also been purchased by the syndicate, at a price, it is understood, of $60,000.

New Interest Aroused in Boston Creek Camp

The recent discovery on the Barry-Hollinger, the old Patricia on Boston Creek, is attracting considerable attention and Charlie Labine and others with good claims in the vicinity are looking them over. It is reported that the vein opened on the 200-ft. level carries commercial ore a width of 13 feet. High values are obtained in an 18-inch paystreak.

DOME'S FIRST QUARTER

Net Profit Is Low Because of the Power Troubles

The two-for-one split of Dome gold mines stock will be made in the next week or so as soon as the new certificates are made out. The stock then will have no par value. The income for the quarter ending June 30 is given as $543,879, in a statement sent out with the new dividend cheques. Depreciation $138,152 and tax reserve $25,446 reduced this to $380,281 net profit. The present quarter will show a material increase over these figures, which are low due to the curtailment of operations because of the power shortage.

RED TAPE MARKED SASKATCH'W'N BLUE SKY ENFORCEMENT

Is Said to Have Hindered Sale of Legitimate Issues

Because it encroached on rights and powers of companies operating under federal charter, the **Blue Sky** Law of Saskatchewan has been held to be ultra vires in this regard. Such a decision will undoubtedly be held to apply to the measure in force in the other two prairie provinces, inasmuch as the three acts are almost identical.

Blue Sky law authorities contend that this is not to be taken that the whole Prairie Security Law is faulty, although there have been many complaints, these relating perhaps more to the method of enforcement rather than to the act itself. It is stated that dissatisfaction over the methods used in enforcing the act led to the action to try and upset it. International Milling is a case in point. The underwriters of this issue, when they asked permission to sell it, were met with so many new demands for information about the concern that it was finally decided that it was not worth the bother and withdrew from the province altogether.

"They are in a different situation out there," said one Ontario authority. "Their law would be absolutely no good here, and our proposed Blue Sky Law would be no use there. You have got to make the punishment fit the crime."

It is stated that the commissioners of Saskatchewan are well-meaning men but that they are tied down too much.

The realization that haste is something necessary in financial dealings has been found to be rather negligible on the prairies where they have fewer and smaller dealings.

The biggest claim made for the Saskatchewan measure is that it kept L. R. Steel from selling his various stocks in that province.

A. H. O'Brien, Toronto, conducted an investigation into various Blue Sky measures when the act for Ontario was broached. His report contained the following from the report of the commission administering the act in Saskatchewan:

"The Sale of Shares Act, passed 1920, not since amended.

"The Act is administered by Local Government Board, consisting of three members.

"The Act has been found satisfactory, and no material amendments are desired. The Board has worked harmoniously with promoters, even where incorporation has been refused, or it has been necessary for the Board to require the entire plan to be changed.

"A company whose object is the development of mines or other natural resources, and whose undertaking has not been developed so that it is known that a fair return is promised upon its shares, etc., so as to justify the ordinary certificate being issued, may apply for a special certificate permitting it to offer the shares to the public.

"The Board refuses applications of organizations with no real assets, or an undertaking which would not afford even an opportunity to the prospective shareholders, and which, moreover, had given so much of its stock as a bonus to the promoters that it would be so heavily burdened from the outset, as to make it almost impossible to give a fair return on the shares.

"The proceeds of all sales of unissued stock must be paid to an approved trustee, less a commission for sale of the stock and an allowance for expenses, and the net proceeds must be applied only to the development or operation of the undertaking.

"A shareholder may sell any of his shares personally, or through agents, or upon any stock exchange."

The Regina Board of Trade states that the Act "has, in the opinion of this Board, worked out quite satisfactorily, and has had the effect of safeguarding the public from the evils of wild-cat operators. As far as we can learn, the Act has not proven a hindrance to any legitimate business."

Gateway Will Diamond Drill to Find Veins

Kirkland Gateway will diamond drill to pick up a couple of veins that are known to exist some 300 feet from the present workings. Operations have so far opened up some fairly good ore on the 100 and 200 levels and it is expected that when operations are resumed a couple of good veins will be cut at the 350 level. The diamond drilling contract calls for 1,500 feet.

LEBEL LODE PAYS FOR CLAIMS

Lebel Lode annual report shows but little mining progress. Difficulty has been experienced in marketing the company's shares. The treasury holds 1,341,471 of the 2,000,000 shares. Two additional claims were purchased during the year, the president and treasurer loaning the $4,000 to make the final payments on them.

HARVEY CUTS VEIN

A new vein of good width has been opened up on the Harvey Kirkland, located directly south of Gull Lake and a couple of claims east of Montreal-Ontario. It was opened up by a cross-cut on the 200-ft. level. Sinking has reached the 300-ft. level and new machinery capable of going to the 1,000-ft. level is being installed.

SUIT OVER MATACHEWAN

J. F. Flynn, J. F. McKenzie and R. B. Rankin lay claim to 7½ per cent. of the Matachewan Rand stock as their part of the sale of the company's holdings to Matachewan Canadian. H. Ryan, F. C. Sutherland & Co., Matachewan Gold and Matachewan Canadian Gold Mines are named defendants in an action started.

EXCELLENT SILVER ORE

Contractors are at work sinking a 50-foot shaft on the McKinley-Darrah claims in Lorraine. The first round of shots produced excellent silver ore.

A Selection for July Investment

6½%

Central Power & Light Co. 6½% Gold Bonds

Due 1952. Principal and interest payable in New York.

This is an excellent Public Utility bond, with a wide market.

Price 100 and Int., to yield 6½%

8¼%

Dom. Stores, Ltd., Class A 8% Cum. Pref. Stock

This is a Preferred Stock of high rank. Moody's rating, "BAA" Price: 100, with 25 per cent. bonus in Common Shares, with Moody's rating "CAA."

Yielding 8¼%

Considering dividend being paid on Common Stock.

Write for Particulars

BANKERS BOND COMPANY
60 King St. West LIMITED Toronto

ERECTING BIG CAMPS

Mining Corporation is building camps on the Frontier property at South Lorraine to accommodate 175 men. The shaft is now down 460 feet.

CONIAGAS COSTS LOW

Coniagas costs are at a low mark. The daily tonnage is 400, of a very low grade around 9 ounces to the ton. Only 85 men are employed which is the important factor in the low cost sheet.

OIL PLANT FOR BEATTY

Beatty Gold Mines are installing an oil burning power plant. Hattie and Blue Quartz in the same district use the same power.

HIGH GRADE ON PROVINCIAL

Further developments on the Provincial Mine at Cobalt have opened up considerably more high grade. This is now being bagged in sufficient quantities to meet all development costs. Good mill rock is also being broken.

OTTAWA POWER

Shareholders of Ottawa Power have ratified the plans for refinancing the company and the way is now clear for the new issues of preferred stock and bonds that will be made. Announcement concerning these is expected shortly.

B. C. ELECTRIC

The earnings statement of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company for May shows gross amounting to $858,965 as compared with $827,701 for the same month in 1922, an increase of $31,264. Working expenses were higher by $14,576, and net income at $221,071, showed an increase of $16,688. The aggregate gross from July 1, 1922, to May 31, 1923, at $9,542,173, showed an increase of $124,630, while the aggregate net for the same period at $2,824,812 compared with $2,591,215.

WESTERN NATURAL GAS

The Canadian Western Natural Gas Light & Power Company, reports earnings for the month of May amounting to $53,331 compared with $58,372 for the same month last year, a decrease of $5,041. The aggregate earnings from Oct. 1, to May 31, at $741,553, compared with $766,852 in the previous year.

THE POST WAS CORRECT

Though there have been many denials of the story published four weeks ago by THE POST announcing the sales of a million shares of Consolidated West Dome Lake at 35 cents, other papers have at least published reports confirming it. The shares were the property of Hudson Bay Mines and the funds are to be used developing the Hudson Bay Kirkland.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
Belding Paul, pfd.	87	90
Canada Mortgage	64	..
Can. Westinghouse, com.	128	132
Can. Machinery, pfd.	37½	43
Can. Marconi Wireless	1.00	1.50
Cockshutt Plow, 7% pfd.	41	43
Can. Oil Companies, pfd.	95	98
Do., com.	..	50
Commercial Finance, pfd.	70	76
Cosgrave Breweries	5	7
Continental Life	105	..
English Electric, com.	..	15
Do., pfd.	..	75
Dom. Power & Trans., pfd.	93	..
Do., com.	41	43
Dunlop Tire, 7% pfd.	85	87
Dominion Linens, pfd.	73	..
Excelsior Life	31½	.
Farmers' Dairy	50	..
Fam. Play. 7% p. 50% c.	..	79
Gunns, Ltd., 6% pfd.	..	35
Great West Life	214	..
Durant Motors	8	9
Dominion Mfg., pfd.	58	..
Inter. Milling Co., pfd.	96	..
K. & S. Tire, 7% p. 25% c.	..	33
La Paz Oil	..	50c
Lambton Golf Club	450	500
London Loan	46	51
Loew's Toronto, pfd.	..	63
Do., com.	..	30
Loew's London, pfd.	4	5
Do., com.	1¼	1¾
Massey-Harris Co.	47	50
Manufacturers' Life 20%	54	..
Mortgage Discount Units	..	11
National Brick, pfd.	54	60
Do., com.	12	14
National Life $25 paid	50¼	..
Northern Can. Power, com.	..	75
Ontario Equitable Life	..	30
People's Loan	58	62
Pantages, Hamilton 7% pfd.	30	33
Do., com.	..	2
Robertson P. L. Co.	25	35
Rolph Clark Stone, com.	15	..
Simpson, Robert, 6% pfd.	91½	92½
Sovereign Life	18	..
Sun Life Assurance	140	..
Toronto Brick, Co. pfd.	75	..
Trust & Guarantee	77	78
Tiger Tire Units (1 pfd. 2 com.)	..	20
Western Grocers, 7% pfd.	..	50
Whalen P. & P. Co., pfd.	..	19
Western Assurance	6½	7½
Brit. Amer. Assurance	6	7
Alta. Pac. Grain 7% pfd.	93	95
Do., com.	105	112
Collingwood Shipbldg. com.	50	57
Abbey Salts	27	..
Imperial Tobacco, com.	5¼	6
Sterling Coal, com.	..	41
Dryden Paper	16*	16¾
Eastern Engineering	22½	23
Frontenac Breweries	..	50
Can. Connecticut Cotton, pf.	87	91
Industrial Alcohol	16¾	17
Laurentide Power	97¼	..
Manitoba Power, com.	25¼	..
Provincial Bank	..	120
Saguenay Pulp, pfd.	1¼	1½
Do., com.	..	85

EASTERN ENGINEERING

A comprehensive review of the financial and physical aspects of the Eastern Engineering Company (Attendu Engine) is being prepared by T. K. D., and when completed will be mailed on request.

In the meantime, we shall be pleased to review the prospects of the Eastern Engineering Company with anyone desiring to write or to make a personal call at this office.

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NEWS OF THE BANKS AND BANKING

THE BANKS FACE KEEN DEMAND FOR HIGHER SALARIES

Must Meet It to Keep Their Best Men—How?

How can the banks increase salaries?

To do so it is desirable that other expenses should be cut or charges for service increased. How can this be done?

Is the salary and bonus basis of return feasible for the banks?

These and other questions are asked in the following article. They can best be answered by the branch managers themselves. Your opinions may be of value at head office.

Let us have your views and suggestions. They will be treated as confidential.—J.W.T.

Recently there has been an increasing number of branch bank managers leaving the service to enter industrial or commercial life. The banks acknowledge that the situation raises in more emphatic form the big problem of branch administration. Head office officials who take a broad view of the whole situation realize that it is a question of supply and demand, that good men are going because they can do better elsewhere; there is a demand for trained, experienced men in business and it would seem that the only effective step for the banks to take is to increase salaries. That is the situation at the moment. However, if the banks are forced to pay higher wages in order to maintain efficient services and at the same time are called upon to bear increasing burdens of taxation and higher operating costs in other directions, it becomes evident that income must be increased if the present dividends are to be maintained, and that brings up the question of charges for service, not only interest rates but discount and collection fees, etc. It is a complex situation.

The best proof that the salaries of bank men are in many cases too low is that they are able to move out with advantage even when they have to sacrifice their pension benefits. But it is not altogether a one-sided situation. There are a great many bank employees who are earning no more than they get—perhaps much less—and who would have a difficult task to earn as good a living elsewhere. As in other walks in business life, good men are wanted. The banks want business builders. Efficient, aggressive branch managers are valuable. The outcome of the present situation may be that some plan will be worked out to reward the business-builders. Something in the nature of a salary and bonus scheme may replace the present scaling, which is largely based on length of service, and thus establish a standard under which reward for accomplishment will become a more direct inspiration.

Factors at Work

The recent tendency in the remuneration of many bank employees has been on a downward scale. This has not been on the basis of salaries but because of the suspension of bonuses and war-time allowances. It is doubtful if these reductions have been justified on the basis of the cost of living. The policy followed by the banks has not been relished by the officials but has been rendered advisable because of the contraction in business and the necessity for cutting expenses. Now it would seem that this policy cannot be continued without seriously undermining the efficiency of staff organization.

The other side of the problem from the head office standpoint is to reduce expenses in other ways or to increase income. At present there is a tendency to reduce the number of branches. This tendency has been noted for some time and the effect is becoming quite evident. It can be carried much further and no doubt will be. Canada is over-banked. This conditions developed during the post-war competition in opening branches. Hundreds of new offices were started. Conditions were prosperous and there were many staff men returning from the war. Now many of these branches can be closed. For the most part they were in rented premises and it is not difficult to make the adjustment.

The closing of branches, however, will not in itself make it possible to grant general salary increases when the banks have to meet such heavy taxes and other operating expenses. It is this situation which is leading to the consideration of the costs of various services rendered by the bank and the advisability of increasing the charges made. Some of the banks have been making an analysis of the costs in their branches and it is evident that in many instances the fees charged do not cover the cost, while many accounts carried do not return a profit. Investigation indicates, too, that there are branches which have not shown a profit in many years.

Whatever the developments may be, the problems of staff organization and salaries as well as service charges are receiving serious consideration at head office and the necessity for some action to prevent the continued loss of good men must be realized.

—J. W. T.

WEYBURN SECURITY

A branch of the Weyburn Security Bank has been opened at Neville, Sask., under the management of P. M. Husby, formerly manager of the Darmody, Sask. branch.

Other articles of interest to bankers will be found on pages 7, 13, and 15.

Better Book-keeping An Aid to Farmers

EDMONTON.—Evidence that careful farming and careful threshing, supplemented by a simple bookkeeping system, will enable farmers to reduce the cost of production was heard before the Royal Grain Commission. E. Owen, accountant of the Gillies Farm, produced a system of cost accounting which he declared any farmer of limited education could use. The use of a system of bookkeeping had enabled the proprietor of the Gillies Farm to reduce the cost of a number of farm operations. It could be installed to advantage on the smallest farms at a cost of about $15 per year. By keeping the figures in this way, any farmer could secure a statement of profit and loss from a chartered accountant which would enable him more readily to secure better banking and loaning accommodation.

YOUNG BANKERS MOVING ON TO HIGHER POSTS

Results of the Annual Examinations Held In June

The ninth annual examination in connection with the Courses in Banking established in 1914, was held at various centres at which students had made application, by Queen's University on behalf of the Canadian Bankers' Association. The Courses which fall into two parts—the preliminary course leading to the degree of Associate, and the advanced course leading to the degree of Fellow of the Canadian Bankers' Association—consist of six subjects each. As in former years, candidates were allowed to write on any number of subjects from one to six and were credited with all in which the required standing was obtained. They were, however, only given a diploma if they obtained over 40 per cent. in each subject and 60 per cent. on the aggregate of six subjects. Below are given the lists of those who succeeded in completing, with satisfactory standard, the work required for the Fellows' and Associates' diplomas and also the lists of those who were successful in each subject. A list is also included of the successful candidates in Spanish, which is supplementary to the Fellows' Course and in which examinations have been held for the past five years.

GRADUATES IN FELLOWS' COURSE

Honours

The following candidates have been awarded the standing of Fellow of the Canadian Bankers' Association, with honors. They have passed in all six subjects of the Fellows' examination, obtaining sixty per cent. or over in each subject, and seventy-five per cent. or over on the aggregate. The list is in order of standing:

T. Stothers (Commerce), Wadena, Sask.; P. C. Marsh (Dominion) Welland, Ont.; V. G. Ley (Dominion), Victoria, B.C.; J. Taylor (Commerce) Monitor, Alta.; D. S. White (Union), Milestone, Sask.

Pass

The following candidates have been awarded the standing of Fellow of the Canadian Bankers' Association. They succeeded in passing all six subjects of the Fellows' Course, obtaining forty per cent. or over in each subject and sixty per cent. or over on the aggregate. The list is in order of standing:

J. E. Lodge (Dominion), Edmonton, Alta.; N. S. Mackie (Imperial), Fernie, B.C.; T. F. R. Elliott (Dominion), Montreal, Que.; J. H. Simpson (Commerce), Vancouver, B. C.; W. D. DeWitt (Nova Scotia), Halifax, N.S.; W. D. Lawson (Commerce), New Toronto, Ont.; P. H. Pye (Nova Scotia), Toronto, Ont.; J. N. Barnes (Imperial), Ottawa, Ont.; W. C. Hawker (Nova Scotia), Fortune, Nfld.; I. G. Gerry (Union), Wellwood, Man.; F. J. Cosman (Montreal), Sydney, N.S.; E. C. Childe (Union), Deloraine, Man.; G. A. Hetherington (Toronto), Preeceville, Sask.; R. J. Cowan (Commerce), Winnipeg, Man.; F. E. Durrant (Commerce), Vancouver, B.C.; W. L. Aiken (Molsons), Toronto, Ont.; A. T. Heyland (Commerce), Seattle, Wash.; H. K. Stevens (Nova Scotia), Winnipeg, Man.; E. A. Bailey (Commerce), Humboldt, Sask.; A. A. G. Williams (Montreal), Victoria, B.C.; R. A. Hammill (Commerce), Weyburn, Sask.

(Continued on page 15)

UNION

Joseph S. Fleming, who has been accountant for the Union Bank at Oshawa, has been made manager of the branch at Dundalk.

PUNISHMENT IS ONLY CURE FOR BANK ROBBERIES

Thugs Must be Discouraged From Idea They Can Profit

With a callous disregard for human life, a gang of heavily-armed bank robbers attacked the messengers of several banks on their return trip from the clearing house at Toronto on Tuesday morning and, after seriously wounding three messengers and an unarmed citizen, got away with three money bags belonging to the Nova Scotia and Sterling Banks said to contain at least $83,000.

The loss is covered by insurance so far as the banks are concerned, but the event will have the effect of creating a certain amount of public uneasiness. It is from the standpoint of the bank staffs, however, that the robbery has its most serious aspect. These thugs, armed with deadly weapons and evidently expert in their handling employed murder as their attack. They showed an utter disregard for human life in the gaining of their booty. The fact that their methods were successful to the extent that they got clear away and at writing are free and perhaps out of the country, constitutes a serious menace to human life in the financial community.

Many are the suggestions for locking the stable door now that the steed has been stolen. Within a few minutes of the robbery enterprising insurance salesmen were using the telephone in an endeavor to secure more business from the banks. The fact that some of the banks use motor cars with small safes therein to contain the money and were not considered in the plans of these robbers is being urged in favor of the general adoption of vehicles of this kind. An armored car, to be used by several banks, is also suggested, not to mention sawed-off guns for the guards, siren signals, control of main thoroughfares, bullet-proof uniforms, etc., etc. Most of these ideas are the children of excited minds which will be orphaned after cool thought. It may be taken for granted, however, that more effective methods will be adopted by the banks and the insurance companies to protect bank messengers, not only in Toronto, but throughout the country. What these steps will be is not a matter to be divulged to the public if they are to be effective.

Punishment the Cure

So long as desperate thugs, armed with modern weapons and willing to take human life, seek to rob financial institutions it is going to be difficult indeed to prevent losses. They have the element of surprise in their favor and that is a great deal. The confusion which prevailed during and since the robbery in Toronto is an indication of what usually happens in such cases.

The most effective preventive measures are, after all, those of punishment. Desperadoes must be made to fear the consequences of their acts either at the time or in the immediate future. Quick arrests, immediate trials and severe sentences —hanging in such cases as Toronto— promptly imposed would do more to check the careers of this type of criminal than anything else. But when they can get freely away from a large city, when jail delivery is a comparatively easy matter seemingly, and when there are long-strung-out trials with all sorts of interference by prisoner welfare and other societies run by tender-hearted busybodies, then the robber menace must be contended with by the most effective methods available.—J. W. T.

Inspection to Follow Failure of Petty Banks

WINNIPEG.—According to Hon. F. M. Black, provincial treasurer, it is the intention of the Manitoba Government to proceed with the inspection of the books and business transactions of financial houses, other than chartered banks, in the province, as contemplated by the financial companies inspection act. The act was passed as the result of the failure last winter of the Dominion Ticket and Financial Corporation and the Max Hoffman Company, in order to safeguard the interests of the public. Inspections will be made by the representatives of the provincial treasurer's department.

Credits for Stock Raising

THE Canadian Livestock Exchange Association before adjourning its annual convention in Calgary passed a resolution urging bankers to advance accommodation to bona fide cattle raisers for the purchase of feeder cattle this fall.

It is properly argued that the success of the live stock industry depends to a large extent upon banking facilities. This was recognized some years ago when the Bank Act was amended to permit the banks to make such loans. But the experiences of the banks have not been conducive to an extension of such credits. As a matter of fact, the losses sustained have forced the conclusion that it is not good banking business.

The problem then is to arrange some scheme for live stock credits on a sound basis. Government loans for this purpose are likely to prove even more unsatisfactory than government loans for other purposes. The suggestion has been made, however, by one of the outstanding business men of Canada that something effective might be worked out between the individual, the banks and the government. His theory is that while the individual live-stock loan is risky banking under the conditions prevailing in Western Canada, districts might be organized where the credit of the whole might be used to strengthen the borrowing power of each. Of course this would require careful organization and the co-operation of the government would perhaps be desirable, but it would seem that something of a practical character might be done in this direction.

Here is one case where our financiers should endeavor to work out some practical method of encouraging a highly important industry.

BANKS ENCOURAGE MIXED FARMING

Need to Bring Western Agriculture to a Better Business Basis

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—The interest of the banks in the development of the dairy industry and hog raising is emphasized by Alex. Leforte, comptroller of the Banque D'Hochelaga for Alberta, and Northern Saskatchewan; by this means, he urges, the dangers of crop failure could be largely overcome. Despite the growing realization of the necessity for mixed farming, however, Mr. Leforte points to an increase in the wheat acreage in the district under his direction. Fodder crops such as corn and sunflowers are not expanding as might be wished, except in those districts given over largely to the dairy industry.

Mr. Leforte expresses the hope that the experience of the past few years has taught the farmers the necessity of putting by a reserve for emergencies. This is what the merchant, the manufacturer, or other business men have to do in order to meet the depressions in trade experienced periodically. So far as this year's crop is concerned it should help in taking farmers out of the trouble they have been experiencing through low grain and cattle prices and, in some districts, small crops. The outlook is that there will not be an opportunity to lay aside big reserves this year after meeting obligations, but even in recent years some farmers were able to lay aside something despite conditions.

BANKS PROTECTED BY HOLD-UP INSURANCE

Casualty Companies Will Bear Most of Loss in Daring Toronto Robbery

Some speculation as to who will bear the actual loss in the case of the robbery of bank messengers in Toronto this week, if the money stolen is not recovered, has arisen. It is well known that the banks are protected against loss from burglary or robbery, by insurance, and the United States Fidelity and Casualty Company is prominently mentioned as one which carries a large part of the risk. The manager of this company in Canada refused to comment on the situation.

Burglary insurance is one of the first classes of insurance of which we have any record. It originated in England, but has never shown any marked growth in this country. Recently it has received some attention owing to the frequent losses of fur stores through burglary. One proprietor, who was insured for many years without having a loss, dropped the insurance a few months ago, only to have his store burglarized shortly after.

The conditions at present are causing the insurance companies some concern. The premiums on hold-up insurance have always been small and heavy losses such as the one in Toronto, which is estimated at $83,000 are not easily overcome by the small premiums received.

In recent years this class of business has been showing the companies a profit over the whole of Canada, but a loss in the province of Ontario. Moreover, companies report that the salvage values are less to-day than they formerly were, which places them at a further disadvantage in framing premium rates low enough to appeal to those requiring this kind of protection.

Exchange

NEW YORK FUNDS

	High	Low	Last Year— High	Last Year— Low
July 19 ..	2 25-32	2⅛	1⅝	15-16
July 30 ..	2 21-32	2⅝	1⅝	15-16
July 21 ..	2 11-16	2 21-32	1⅝	15-16
July 23 ..	2 21-32	2 19-32	29-32	29-32
July 24 ..	2 19-32	2 19-32	⅞	13-16
July 25 ..	2 19-32	2 17-32	31-32	29-32

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Demand	Francs Demand	Lire Demand
July 19	4.59⅛	5.87½	4.30½
July 20	4.59⅝	5.90	4.32½
July 21	4.59 7-16	5.92	4.37¼
July 23	4.59⅜	5.98½	4.37¼
July 24	4.59¾	5.89	4.37½
July 25	4.59½	5.92	4.37¾

BANK ACT AMENDMENT

In the circular of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association dealing with the amendment to the Bank Act, published last week, it was stated under section 88;

> It is now added that any claim by an unpaid vendor of or in respect to such products, goods, wares and merchandise to the amount remaining unpaid, shall also be a prior charge.

This is in error, the Bank Act having been later amended in the Senate when this part of section 88 was eliminated.

MONTREAL

A. M. Peters succeeds A. C. Skelton, as manager of the Bank of Montreal in St. John, N.B. Mr. Skelton, who has been transferred to Hamilton, Ont., was tendered farewell receptions by the Board of Trade of St. John, and the Boy Scouts of St. John. He manifested deep interest in the welfare of both organizations. He was the head of the Boy Scouts organization for New Brunswick for several years. Mr. Peters was manager of the Bank of Montreal in Calgary for ten years before being transferred to St. John. He was born in Newfoundland and joined the service of the Bank of Montreal thirty years ago. He was in the employ of the bank at St. Johns, Newfoundland, for thirteen years. Two years at Charlottetown, P.E.I., followed, and later he was manager at **Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.**, for four years. Transfer to Calgary followed.

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BROMPTON CLEANS UP LAST ARREARS ON SENIOR STOCK

Nothing Now Ahead of Common—Company's Earnings Better

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. has declared 14 per cent. in dividends on its preferred stock since the middle of April and all arrears are now cleared from the books. The latest dividends of 4 per cent. payable August 15th to preferred shareholders on record of July 31 and 2 per cent. payable August 31 to shareholders of record of July 31, have put the company's preferred stock back where it was before it was necessary to pass the quarterly payments of 2 per cent.

There are now no unpaid dividends in the way of a common stock disbursement and while no indication of dividends on account of common has been given by the directorate or management, the continuance of the present satisfactory conditions of operation would naturally lead to this development in time. No common dividends have been paid since 1921, when $2.75 a share was paid. In that year the company showed a deficit on common stock. The year 1922 showed considerable improvement and $5.00 a share was earned, but no dividends were paid.

As the last balance sheet showed a marked improvement in working capital the betterment was not confined to earnings alone.

Brompton products are not limited to newsprint as are those of most of the companies in what is known as the paper group. It has a daily production of about 110 tons of newsprint or 34,000 tons a year. But it also manufactures kraft and fibre paper to the amount of 51,000 tons box board to the amount of 15,000 tons and also sulphite and groundwood pulp most of which, however, is used by the company's own mills.

There are two plants in Canada, one being located at East Angus, Quebec, and the other at Bromptonville, Quebec, and there are two in the United States located not far from the Canadian units, one at Groveton and the other at Claremont, both of which towns are in New Hampshire. As kraft paper cannot enter the U. S. except under heavy tariff duties the company ships its kraft pulp from East Angus mill to the Claremont mill for conversion into the finished product. The kraft pulp enters the United States duty free as a semi-finished product. A certain amount of kraft paper is made at East Angus but this is absorbed by the Canadian market.

It is generally expected that the earnings on the common stock will this year be higher than in 1922.

Weekly Bank Clearings

(In comparison with same week last year)

EASTERN CITIES

	July 19, 1923		Change	%
Montreal . . .	$112,071,914	+	$19,530,761	21.1
Toronto	100,776,261	—	1,210,715	1.1
Quebec	6,926,543	+	906,673	15.0
Hamilton . . .	6,778,940	+	36,596	.5
Ottawa	6,551,319	—	605,404	8.4
Windsor	3,771,495	—	1,143,873	23.2
London	3,258,508	+	282,809	9.5
St. John	2,980,823	—	247,803	7.6
Halifax	2,928,926	—	72,623	2.4
Brantford . . .	1,091,381	—	26,119	2.3
Kitchener . . .	1,019,673	—	16,530	1.6
Moncton	925,317	—	319,197	25.6
Sherbrooke . . .	866,126	—	385,423	30.8
Kingston	715,306	+	84,304	13.3
Peterboro' . . .	742,993	+	50,920	7.3
Total East . .	$251,405,525	+	$16,864,376	7.1

WESTERN CITIES

	July 19, 1923		Change	%
Winnipeg . . .	$38,217,142	—	$ 1,036,676	2.6
Vancouver . . .	14,653,602	+	1,820,808	14.1
Edmonton . . .	4,617,123	+	203,127	4.6
Calgary	4,581,290	—	23,428	.5
Regina	2,971,579	—	243,417	7.5
Victoria . . .	1,988,767	—	55,781	2.7
Saskatoon . . .	1,376,469	—	199,613	12.6
Moose Jaw . . .	1,046,299	—	175,023	14.3
Ft. William . .	933,086	+	90,179	9.5
Brandon	627,005	+	3[illegible],509	6.3
N. Westminster	601,035	+	67,543	12.6
Lethbridge . . .	528,559	+	88,184	20.0
Med. Hat . . .	256,130	—	29,788	10.4
Total West . .	$ 72,398,286	+	$ 590,480	.8
Grand Total . .	$323,803,811	+	$17,454,856	5.7
Pr. Albert . .	296,758			
Year to date .	$8,689,589,265	—	$50,783,159	.5

CAPITAL AWAITING OTTAWA'S ANSWER ON POWER EXPORT

(Continued from page 1)

water powers would better be left unharnessed and unused waiting for Canada's development to bring them into generation and as a great power reserve than exported to another country even under cancellable licenses.

It is now up to Ottawa. This project of the Frontier Corporation is not the only one that must remain in abeyance until a policy is formulated. The proposed development of the New York and Ontario Power Company at Morrisburg, is also tied up largely for the same lack of a decision. So is the Carillon project of E. A. Robert, of Montreal, and the strong New York financial house that is ready to finance this Ottawa River development if the export of the power can be assured.

The Carillon project is now definitely before the Department of Railways and Canals at Ottawa, and may be the means of bringing the government to a decision on the matter.

According to the application plan placed in the hands of the department by the National Hydro-electric Company, Limited, of Montreal, of which the Robert interests, with whom are associated some American capitalists, are the promoters, the lease first granted to that company in 1911, before the change of government at Ottawa, and revised in November, 1921, to permit of raising the level of the dam at Carillon on the Ottawa River to 94 feet, would again be altered to permit of raising the dam level to 133 feet. This would permit of the development of a large amount of water power, much of which it is proposed to export to the United States if permission for this can be secured.

That is the situation. Differences of opinion between the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario as to the distribution of the power on the St. Lawrence, and between the provinces and the Dominion as to the control of the developments need not be a deterrent factor in holding up development, although the insistence of Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, on development of all water powers by public ownership might cause complications.

The power is not needed in Ontario, and cannot all be used there for many years. And it is certainly not the function of public bodies to develop power for export. A "dog in the manger" policy on the part of Ontario would wreck the plans for economical development of the two rivers. Private capital is getting a little impatient and would like to hear from Ottawa. Many business men may feel though that Ottawa is wise in moving slowly; the problem is complicated and the announcement of policy may commit Canada over a long term of years to sound or unsound practice in water power generating. If the matter is actually being given consideration from all angles by the government and is not being dodged as a difficult issue, the delay is not fatal.

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Canada, the United States and Mexico.......$5.00 per annum
Great Britain, Ireland, and Colonies, having minimum postal rates .... £1 1s. 6d.
France and other Countries .... £1 7s. 6d.

Subscribers are especially requested to report any instance of delay or non-delivery of THE POST.

PUBLISHED BY
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
143-153 University Avenue, Toronto

MONTREAL, Southam Building, 128 Bleury St., F. S. Chalmers; WINNIPEG, 810 Confederation Life Building, E. H. Hawkins; BOSTON, 734 Old South Building, C. L. Morton; NEW YORK, Room 1606, St. James Building, 1133 Broadway (Corner 26th Street), A. R. Lowe; CHICAGO, Room 1004, Federal Life Building, 168 North Michigan Boulevard, Phone Dearborn 8694; GREAT BRITAIN—London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 88 Fleet Street, E. C., E. J. Dodd, director.

The detailed circulation statement we submit is not our own claim, but the sworn finding of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A. B. C. inspection.

THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER.

TORONTO, JULY 27, 1923

Edited for the thinkers of the nation—those people who analyze correctly and draw proper conclusions and who are responsible for the Nation's sound thought on matters political and economic.

TO MARKET! TO MARKET!!

THE Fordney tariff having failed to sustain the prices for farm products in the United States further legislative monkeying is now being suggested by small-bore political opportunists who are trying to retain the voting favors of the farm bloc. The latest form of hocus pocus is the wheat bin stunt; now you have a wheat bin, the legislative magic is applied—and now you have a government bonded warehouse. Just as simple as that.

The idea of converting the wheat bins on all the farms in the United States into bonded warehouses sounds so simple that most anyone would be suspicious of it. Consider just a few points. How many government inspectors would be required to do the bonding? What would this inspection cost? How could the government bond be enforced on hundreds of thousands of bins? What guarantee would there be when the wheat was taken out of bond that the consumers in foreign markets would be willing to pay a higher price than they were when it was bonded? And the farmer would have shrinkage and carrying charges to figure on.

The history of production indicates that the best time to market a crop is when it is harvested. It is then consumed in relation to other crops or it is stored under proper conditions. The farmers who still have their 1922 wheat will appreciate that it is a doubtful policy to hold. In Canada there can be no objection to the American farmers holding their wheat off the market while we are selling ours, but it is to be hoped that the Canadian farmers will not make the mistake of seriously considering such a fool proposal themselves. Cooperation to improve marketing facilities at reduced cost is of course another matter.

HAVE GAMBLERS BEEN HIT?

UNDOUBTEDLY more consideration for the investors in Grand Trunk securities might have been shown in view of all the circumstances and the desirability of Canada maintaining the goodwill of British investors; the government should have seen to it that the real facts of the situation were put before the British public. But the advantage which is being taken of the situation and the continuous howling of the British financial press smacks of propaganda and Canadians may well consider in how far these writers are interested in the original investors in the securities, and in how far they may be inspired by speculators who bought up the shares at depressed prices with the idea that the government could be cajoled to paying substantially more, whether the shares were worth it or not.

The neglect of the Canadian government to put Canada's case before the British public provides a foundation for the extravagant charges that Canada's policy has been one of confiscation—"to be compared with what might be expected from a third-rate central American republic." This is harsh talk and likely to do Canada a great deal of harm if steps are not taken to let the facts be generally known. The facts are that British investors backed an unsound project in the Grand Trunk Pacific. They lost their money. It might have been good policy for Canada to offer the shareholders something to which they were not entitled "in the bond," but we certainly doubt if there is any substantial opinion behind the present campaign where these facts are understood.

AMERICAN CAPITAL SEEKS DIVIDENDS ONLY

COMMENTING on the financial relations between Canada and the United States—as pointed out by THE FINANCIAL POST recently—the Detroit Free Press says:

> We have grown used to the knowledge that the United States has become the financial centre of the world since the Great War. Nevertheless, THE FINANCIAL POST of Toronto, threw a new and rather emphatic sidelight on the situation the other day, when it reported that this country now has a larger financial stake in Canada than Great Britain has.
>
> This situation is good for both the United States and Canada. It brings the people of the two countries into intimate business and social communication that is one of the bulwarks of solid friendship when regulated by intelligent and fair dealing. It is a natural and logical situation also between two great nations geographically close and bound together by common blood, common language, common culture and common governmental ideals. The condition has developed a little sooner and more sensationally than otherwise because of the influence of the war, but it was bound to come sooner or later, no matter how the world at large might have wagged.
>
> We believe too that the situation is good for Great Britain. There may be some natural regret in the United Kingdom over the recession of its financial ascendancy in Canada, but the ability and the willingness of the United States to go to the aid of the Dominion when the mother country could not provide it the funds it required, kept it progressive, prosperous and strong, so that to-day it is an asset to the empire while the empire needs all the strength for recuperation it can collect.
>
> Nor need there be any feeling of jealousy or uneasiness over any special influence, real or fancied, which the United States may seem to obtain in the Dominion because of its large financial interests there. America has no designs on Canada, except to see it prosper and grow strong and populous so that it can divide with this country the responsibility for the progress of civilization in North America.

These views of the Free Press with regard to the mutual advantages of the investment of American capital in Canada have previously been voiced in these columns on more than one occasion.

KILL THE WEEDS

THE Western prairie wheat crop is being menaced by weeds. Reliable advices to THE FINANCIAL POST indicate that the danger is increasing from year to year and no effective steps are being taken to contend with it.

A call is being made on the Department of Agriculture to do something to check this weed menace. This is something where the government can do a real service for the agricultural community. Easy credits and efficient marketing are desirable, but killing weeds will do more to help the farmers than monkeying with the bank act and the grain exchange.

TWO GREAT INDUSTRIES

IN THE spring of 1923, Dr. Corless made a speech at the Canadian Club in which he spoke of the possible mineralization of Canada and of the "comparatively restricted agricultural areas to which we gave most attention to the almost total neglect of this part of our country."

This statement, in the hands of those mining promoters interested perhaps more in the selling of stock than in the development of properties, has been used to foster the get-rich-quick spirit among speculators. It might be well, therefore, to point out that whatever the possibilities of mining are, statistics of production leave no doubt as to the fact that the farmer is taking more off the surface of the ground than the miner is securing by digging into it. The figures for 1918 show the returns from the field crops of Canada to be over six times the value of mine production. There was a big drop in the value of agricultural products in succeeding years, but as wealth producers there was no comparison between the two industries.

Dr. Corless sees mining through the eyes of an enthusiast, and realizing the great possibilities, doubtless chafes at the great lack of appreciation of these. So Dr. Corless spoke strongly, intending to emphasize the big future of the mines; not to minimize the possibilities of huge increases in agricultural production.

We see then, for the future, the development of Canadian agriculture to feed Great Britain and Europe; while from the mines may be produced with proper enterprise the wealth which will go to pay off the Empire's war debts.

RAILWAY EXTENSION

THOSE who are badgering the government into completing the Hudson's Bay Railway should study the following figures bearing on railway facilities in the world's most important countries:

Country	Railway Mileage	Mileage Per 1,000 Population
United States	264,373	2.50
Canada	38,888	4.42
Australia	23,569	3.54
Argentina	23,156	2.56
Sweden	9,358	1.59
Mexico	15,841	1.02
France	35,145	0.90
Belgium	6,893	0.90
Switzerland	3,321	0.86
Germany	36,131	0.60
Brazil	17,478	0.57
United Kingdom	24,396	0.52
Spain	9,538	0.46
Italy	12,501	0.31

"Incidentally," says the Farm and Ranch Review, "these statistics also explain why Canada is faced with a railway problem at the present time."

This Calgary view would seem to confirm the idea that there was more politics than good business behind the Western demands for railroad extensions and that the Senate did the country a service in suspending the program.

EDITORIAL NOTES

WE HAVE not heard of "No More War Parades" being held in Germany.

* * * *

WHEAT IS being fed to hogs in Kansas. Another indication of the ineffectiveness of legislation in maintaining prices in defiance of economic conditions in a world market.

* * * *

THE FACT that German marks can be sold at the present price at a profit says great things for the efficiency of the government printing department; we overlook the cost of the paper.

* * * *

PROMOTERS of spurious stocks mulcted the public of more than $600,000,000 in 1912, according to the findings of the Executive Board of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. An ounce of education is worth a pound of legislation.

* * * *

A READER of THE POST saw the "No More War" parade in London, England, a year ago, and remarked on the number of foreigners who took part in it and seemed to be directing it, stating that they showed where the mainspring of the agitation was to be found.

* * * *

A HIGH TRIBUTE is paid to the late Sir John Hendrie by the Hamilton Herald, which describes him as a worker from boyhood who was almost as much the architect of his own fortunes, as if he had been poor. After graduating from Upper Canada College he chose to go to work rather than take a university course and obtained at first hand an arduous, practical experience which, as a comparatively young man, made him a successful railroad contractor.

* * * *

THE TARIFF COMMISSION at Washington has been considering the effect of duties on such items as wall pockets and paint brush handles. Detailed study of this kind by the Commission permits the consideration of the tariff schedules on a scientific basis. There is no such commission at Ottawa and the result is that taxes are largely an experiment, the effect being noted after they are imposed. Canada needs a tariff commission to advise the Minister of Finance in the framing of his budget so that there will be less interference with the industrial, commercial and financial machinery of the country.

* * * *

THE MONOPOLISTIC attitude of public ownership is well evidenced by a situation which has arisen in London. Port Stanley, served by the London and Port Stanley electric line, runs wide open on Sunday. The railway controls the bathing facilities, cafeteria, etc. These help to make up the deficits of the railway. But everyone cannot afford the increased fares to Port Stanley, and London's mayor, realizing this, tried to open the swimming pools of the city for the benefit of those who could not escape the heat of the city by going to the port for a dip. He was blocked. The Public Utilities Commission of London, closely allied with the commission of the publicly owned railway, would have none of it. Port Stanley could run wide open, but it would desecrate the Sabbath to bathe in the pools within the city. Now the mayor says that what is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander, and has asked the attorney-general for a ruling on Sunday swimming. He promises to end the swimming at Port Stanley if Londoners cannot bathe in the city.

The Capital Levy as Solution of Post-War Financial Troubles

By J. FRIEND DAY.

The "Capital Levy" as the cure for post-war troubles is loudly advocated. On the face of it the suggestion seems a plausible one. We heard much during the war about conscription of various kinds, and towards the end conscription of wealth was not forgotten as an effective cry. Now that such cries have less effect than under the nervous strain of war effort, there is more opportunity for giving reasoned thought to suggestions of so far-reaching a character. The position of those who support a capital levy is briefly this: That there is in the world an excess of capital which, if confiscated to a large extent, could be used for settling war debts and thus effecting immediate relief in taxation; that this capital levy would not necessarily disturb present business relations, it would simply transfer ownership to other hands by the repayment of war loans; that because this would be a mere change in ownership there would be no tendency to inflation or deflation of existing currencies, and that it would aid in a more equitable division of wealth. On the face of it the whole suggestion is simple, feasible and drastic. Further consideration, however, brings realization that the solution is not as simple as it looks, and also that what is feasible might be exceedingly unwise.

Supporters of the capital levy give the illustration of Czecho-Slovakia to show that the capital levy in that country is successful, both in its smooth working and in its revenue-producing power. They also state that Greece is to follow this example on a limited scale.

All Taxes Are a Levy

Here it should be pointed out that all taxation can from one angle truthfully be described as a capital levy, and with this thought in mind it is easy to see that there can be as many different degrees of capital levies as there are different methods of raising revenue.

The capital levy of Czecho-Slovakia is to be in operation for six years, and is estimated to yield about one-fourteenth of the entire revenue of the state. It is further to be noted that Czecho-Slovakia was faced with imminent bankruptcy when the suggestion of a capital levy was brought forward, and even then care was taken to extend the levy over a long period and to see that the amount taken would not interfere with the development of industry.

In England, however, the suggestions of the Labor Party are to raise from 55 to 60 per cent. of the total revenue by the levy. The British Labor Party wish to impose the levy on incomes of five thousand pounds and over, which, of course, exempts most of the working people and the lower middle classes; whereas the Czecho-Slovakian scheme imposes direct burdens on public companies. It will be noticed that the British Labor Party's scheme is simply an extension of the principle of the death duties, and it is common knowledge that the graduated death duties, which have been imposed in Great Britain since the famous 1910 Budget, have caused a very remarkable dispersion of private fortunes and estates.

One of the basic objections to a capital levy, using these words in the sense in which they are generally understood, that is, the confiscation of definite percentages of the equivalents of wealth in possession of individuals or associations of individuals, is the practical impossibility of defining the actual wealth of such persons at any definite moment. For instance, how much of the so-called capital value in existence to-day is neither more nor less than a statement of the incomes of individuals or companies capitalized at six, seven or eight per cent., without any proportionate capital equivalents behind them? So long as we labor under the fallacy that wealth consists of money, so long will we be more ready to give credence to propositions for a capital levy. When we come down to actual definitions as to just in what wealth consists, we are faced with certain unpleasant facts, such as the one just mentioned, and must recognize that an earning power, no matter how consistent, or how long maintained, or how important it is, is no justification for the assumption that its capitalized value is in existence and is capable of confiscation or diversion to other purposes. Further, reserves of the equivalents of wealth, whether held by individuals, institutions or companies, are in the great majority of cases in the form of investment securities. Those investments have a value which fluctuates in many cases daily. Even government securities, which ought to be the most stable of all investments, have frequent fluctuations. When once we get away from the small person whose means are limited and who does not have any diversity of financial interests, we arrive at that position where we find the great bulk of the wealth of the world to be, so far as "values" are concerned, in a state of continual fluctuation. Even in so tangible a thing as real estate, a building boom will send up values quickly, and a cessation of that boom will cause them to drop very suddenly. Where, then, does "value" rest on which to base a capital levy?

A striking instance of the futility of interfering with capital values in the shape of a levy has been shown in the House of Commons, England, within the past few weeks in which the last section of Lloyd George's famous land taxes was swept away. In 1916, it will be remembered, a new Domesday Book was drawn up giving existing valuations of all lands throughout the country, so that when unearned increments occurred, the state should take an increasing proportion of that increment for its own use. This was part of the "rare and refreshing fruit" promised to a hungry electorate. In actual fact, there has been a very heavy annual outlay by the government department which deals with the land values. In spite of the great changes which have taken place since the taxes were first imposed, the "capital levy" from this source has been negligible, and at last has been swept to the limbo of failures after helping to increase the net taxation for 13 years. If this thing has occurred in so stable a commodity as land, it is not difficult to appreciate the practical obstacles to the levying of any confiscatory measures upon "wealth" which is interpreted in terms of the fluidity of our modern credit system.

Basis of Income Tax

There is much to be said for and against the income tax as we now have it, but there is one vital difference between the income tax and the capital levy. The income tax is at least based upon that which is known, a factor which is ascertainable, whereas the capital levy would have to be based upon something which is not known, which is not ascertainable. which can only be guessed.

The matter of deflation or inflation resulting from a capital levy is worthy of much consideration. The transfer into liquid assets of "capital" to satisfy the demands of the levy; the manner of re-investment of such assets by those whose war loans are redeemed; the development of the market in prior liens which would logically ensue; the recession in ordinary capital stocks together with the needs for working capital which would have to be met in part by new debentures and mortgage issues; all would have tendencies to disturb the market—either by deflation or inflation of currency—and where the actual balance of such disturbances would rest is a thing which cannot be forecast.

A capital levy of the kind proposed by the British Labor Party, namely on all fortunes above five thousand pounds, would be essentially a tax on thrift, and would certainly discourage any accumulation of private capital. The appetite for confiscation and confiscatory methods has unlimited powers of extension and sober thought will show that a feeling of instability engendered among the most thrifty, competent section of the public is of serious detriment to any state. No taxation is pleasant, and income taxation, being direct, is peculiarly offensive to very many worthy citizens. It is claimed in some quarters that income taxation, particularly that on business, is of direct harm to the development of a country as it takes out of production funds which could be used for the extension of that production, and diverts them to non-productive uses in the shape of governmental expenses. There is much to be said for and against this view also, but it is an interesting thing to know that there is a growing feeling, not unknown even among very wealthy men, that some form of capital levy is justified and wise, providing it is made in a manner which will prevent any general dislocation of industry. There seems to be one form of capital levy which meets this requirement and has gained a general acceptance in our modern democratic states. An extension of the inheritance taxes might meet the case.

From these causes as outlined—the "capitalization" of earning power as distinct from actual corporeal values; the fluctuations in market values of wealth equivalents such as securities and land; the certainty of disturbance of currency values, and the psychological effect of confiscatory measures both on the "haves" and "have nots"—the weight of evidence seems to show that a capital levy would not succeed in its avowed objective, and would prove of ultimate detriment to the community as a whole.

It may be found, in experience, that the feasible solution to the difficulties of post-war finance rests in a post-mortem capital levy—through practical confiscation of wealth by inheritance taxes.

Communists Organizing Farmers While Our Leaders Are Asleep

The Editor THE FINANCIAL POST,
Toronto.

Sir: An interesting Canadian side light would be thrown on the occurrences at the Annual Convention or meeting of the U. S. Farmer-Labor Party if you could get a copy of the report of the Annual Convention of the Ukrainian Labor Temple held at Winnipeg in February last as supplied to the delegates, and have it translated, especially that portion of it containing references to the organization of farmer-labor branches of the Labor Temple and the disposition shown to gather in the farmers into this communistic organization, and the Communistic greetings of some farmer-labor societies already formed.

Of course, this is only apparently a small angle, and in public thought is discounted by its apparent uselessness against the apparent strength of the forces against which it is arrayed, but the fact that it is only one small angle, and though only one small angle intensely active with skilful, planning brains behind it, has already acquired a widely spread set of rostrums for its own special angle should not be too lightly regarded, when doctrines closely allied are cropping up in the utterances of leaders of English-speaking forces and of thought in scholastic circles and the history of propaganda in recent years is recalled, and the effect of a continuous, never-ceasing distribution of same is remembered.

What happened and showed itself in this general U. S. Convention is taking place amongst these Ukrainians in the Western Province Union Communistic Societies. These phenomena are not mere coincidences. There is a central force from which it all springs. That force is set for the destruction of present civilization, and is continuously sapping the resistances of the forces against it. It never sleeps or rests. Every weak spot has a company ready for the attack. The weakest spots are the captains of present civilization who are asleep or dreaming at their posts or are following selfish pursuits or aims in disregard of common good and say in their hearts "To hell with the common people. What we can get is ours. We'll get it how we can and keep it for our own ends and disclaim any responsibility or element of trusteeship for its use."

There are, of course, forces behind present civilization which at present appear all powerful and may prove to be such for many a long year, but let some singular situation develop which tasks present civilization, and this ever ready army of destruction will task the forces of present civilization to withstand its thoroughly drilled, well-organized forces with the spirit of conquest fully aroused.

Perhaps you are emphasizing beyond the presently held opinions of the generality of the people one angle of this movement.

Perhaps I am unnecessarily exercised over what may be counted by the generality of the people a mere local side-issue between a few foreigners; but the general bearing of these things as they come home to individuals who are seized with some sense of responsibility must be announced by such individuals in some manner to free themselves of their responsibility.

Yours truly,
W. A. Dowler.

Fort William, July 11, 1923.

PERSONALS

J. JAQUES, managing director of the Premier Boot Co., Rushden, England, was on a business trip in Toronto last week, having visited Australia and New Zealand.

S. T. CROWE hsa arrived from England to take up management of the Canadian business of British Glues & Chemicals, Ltd., and of the Improved Liquid Glues Ltd., London.

CLIFFORD ELVINS, of the Imperial Life of Toronto, was elected as one of the members of a new organization of insurance advertising men which was formed at the recent convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, held in Atlantic City, N.J. The organization which will be known as the "Insurance Advertising Conference" will ask the National Advertising Commission to recognize the new group as a member of the National body. There were over fifty representatives of insurance companies of all classes present, all of them becoming chartered members of the new organization.

ARCH. R. HOWELL has been appointed Canadian manager of the British Oak Insurance Company, Ltd., with headquarters at Montreal. For nine years, prior to 1911, he was in the Canadian life branch of the Royal Insurance Company, latterly as secretary of that department. In 1911, at the request of the late Sir Charles Hanson, he took over the Canadian management of the Gresham Life and occupied that position until 1922 when the company withdrew from the Canadian field. The British Oak Insurance Company, Ltd., to which Mr. Howell now goes, has been in business for fifteen years. Heretofore, the Canadian head office of the company has been in Halifax, but in view of its increased interests in Canada, it has transferred the office to Montreal.

DR. J. E. RUTHERFORD, C.M.G., V.S., Railway Commissioner, whose death took place at Ottawa this week, was born and educated in Scotland before coming to Canada and attended the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College; at the latter institute he was winner of the gold medal in 1879. For a time he practised as a veterinary surgeon in Canada, the United States, and Mexico, being appointed veterinary inspector in Manitoba in 1884. In 1892 he was elected to the Manitoba Legislature and in 1897 to the House of Commons. He was made Dominion Venerinary Director in 1902 and continued in that office until 1912, being for a time during that period Dominion Live Stock Commissioner as well. He then joined the Canadian Pacific Railway as superintendent of agriculture and animal industry in the department of natural resources and made a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners some years later.

E. W. OLIVER, who has been appointed manager of the Niagara St. Catharines and Toronto Railway, which operates throughout the Niagara peninsula, and manager also of the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Navigation Company, which operates the Dalhousie City and Northumberland steamships between Toronto and Port Dalhousie, as well as manager of the Toronto Suburban railway and of the Toronto Eastern railway, is well known in transportation circles in Ontario and has been for some years general superintendent of the N.S & T.R. He is a post graduate of the University of Toronto in engineering and served with the Canadian Pacific before joining the Canadian Northern in charge of construction work on main and branch lines in Western Canada. Coming East in 1904 he was made assistant to the chief engineer for the construction of the company's lines between Parry Sound and Sudbury. From 1910 to 1919 he was specially assigned to handle the work of the Canadian Northern before the board of railway commissioners, later becoming superintendent of the N.S. & T.R. He is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and of the American Railway Engineering Association as well as a director of the Dominion Marine Association. Mr. Oliver is a successful railroad man, combining technical knowledge with executive ability.

Balance of Shares

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One of the most efficiently operated newsprint mills on the continent.

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

A large portion of these shares having been sold, the balance is offered for immediate subscription.

Preferred Stock issue (this issue).........$ 4,000,000
Total Net Assets (after deducting all liabilities) as at April 30th, 1923...........$12,500,000

The Net Assets behind each share of preferred stock are, therefore, equal to over $312 per share. Average earnings on the preferred shares for four years ending August 31st, 1922, were at the rate of over 27 per cent. For eight months from August 31, 1922, to April, 1923, the earnings were at the rate of over 33 per cent.

The capacity was increased 1st March from 65,303 tons per annum to 90,000 tons. The capacity is being further increased (to be ready for operation November 1st), which should still further materially increase the earning capacity.

PRICE: $96.50 PER SHARE
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This Company has a record of TWENTY YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, the assets are conservatively valued, the earning record is a good one and should, with the increasing capacity, be still further increased. The management is efficient and the markets excellent.

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INVESTORS' INQUIRIES

Questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column, in which case only initials will be used. Other inquiries will be answered by mail. A three cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

BALDWIN GOLD MINE

Reader, Sydney.—Will you kindly give me a line on the prospects of Baldwin Gold Mining Company? I understand the development so far shows up well but what I cannot understand is if a price of over 40c is being paid for a majority interest of stock why the market would be at 10c. Is development work still going on and with what result?

Developments on the Baldwin are said to have been all that could have been expected as far as work has been carried on, if one is to accept reports from official sources. There have been rumors of deals, first with British and then with U. S. interests for blocks of the stock at 40 cents. It is understood that these negotiations are still on. It is not an uncommon thing for large blocks of stock to be sold at a price much higher than the existing market price. Such funds are supposed to go into actual mining operations, and, of course, the payment over a large sum or in fairly substantial payments materially improves the position of a company as they then have funds to go ahead with development. The market price is generally the public's opinion of the value of the shares as the property stands and you will frequently note that when a deal of any size involving an interest in a property is nearing consummation the market generally rises, discounting beforehand the actual benefits that will accrue as a result of the deal.

WAYAGAMACK

R. F., Vancouver.—Would welcome information regarding Wayagamack at 282.26. I gathered from your paper a short time ago of a possible merger with St. Maurice Paper and Laurentide Paper. These have been showing improved prices and Wayagamack is not showing improvement in price.

Wayagamack has been mentioned in connection with other stocks of paper companies in the St. Maurice Valley as likely to come into a larger merger shortly. This story is chiefly a discussion based upon possibilities. There have been no definite negotiations that we know of although officers connected with some companies have discussed the various phases of the matter in a preliminary fashion. There will undoubtedly be a certain saving in manufacturing costs due to the elimination of sorting of logs on the river and in some other departments. But it is often the case that when companies merge that there are new issues of securities to such an extent that the added interest charges take up any savings effected in production costs. The benefit to the shareholders in any of these companies from a merger would be minor perhaps, and we would advise you to forget the possibilities of this deal and view Wayagamack entirely on its own earnings and potentialities. In this way you will not feel any keen disappointment should the merger not go through.

CANADA CAR

Reader, Port Stanley.—Will you kindly advise me what orders Canada Car & Foundry Co., have on hand and how long they will keep the factories busy? What are the chances for new business? What is your idea of the preferred at present prices?

Canada Car & Foundry is getting substantial new orders from not only the railway systems but from other organizations, such as the Toronto Transportation Commission. It is difficult to estimate just how long the factory could be kept busy on these orders but it must be remembered that as new orders are being received continuously it is not of great importance just how long the present orders are going to keep the factories earning. With the enlarged program of purchasing by both Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway we would consider the chances for new business to be excellent, which puts the preferred stock in a position to improve even more than it has improved to date. You know that the stock is now selling at about 30 points above the low price for 1922 which indicates a considerable degree of improvement already. Much of the potential benefit of the company's enlarged activities is already reflected in the better price for the stock. Preferred dividends are about 14% in arrears, which reduces the price of the stock by that much. It may be considered as having excellent speculative possibilities.

UNION TRUST

Miss G., London.—While in Canada I was advised to dispose of shares in the Union Trust Company. What is your opinion regarding this company?

The Union Trust Company took the course of making some adjustments some years ago, following the collapse of real estate values in Western Canada, but since that time has been following a conservative policy and steadily strengthening its position. At the last annual meeting a proposition was considered to increase the dividend distribution and it was felt that this was actually warranted by the company's position, but in view of past experiences the more conservative element on the board urged that the reserve be further built up and this was the course which has been taken. So far as the stock is concerned, last recorded sales were at 92 as compared with transactions at 88 some months ago.

Therefore, so long as you are interested in an investment returning a comparatively high dividend return with reasonable safety we believe you can hold your Union Trust stock with assurance. You will, of course, appreciate that stocks in any company reflect the earnings of the company and these again are more or less affected by prevailing conditions. This applies with varying degree to financial institutions as well as to industries. If you are prepared to take a smaller return on the investment, you can, of course, purchase securities less likely to be influenced in the manner stated; such securities include the high-class bonds.

BIDGOOD

Reader, Ripley.—What is your opinion of Bidgood as a buy at present prices? Give me particulars as to capitalization and the board. Is it right that treasury stock sold at 60? Are they working the property and have they recently opened up new ore?

Bidgood is still very much of a prospect and therefore is quite speculative. The price recently tumbled from around 20 to the present level of 8 and 9. This was evidently due to selling on the part of insiders who knew that development operations were to practically cease and diamond drilling undertaken in an effort to find ore. Bidgood is located east of the producing area of Kirkland Lake camp. The formation in this section is badly broken and so far the commercial ore bodies of the producing section of the camp have not been picked up. Recently it was announced that Bidgood had been refinanced and shortly afterwards it was announced that developments had opened up some nice ore. Evidently this ore did not continue with development and the new finances were not continued after the first payment, hence the shutdown. George Tough, of Tough-Oakes fame, is the head of the company and he has some good mining men associated with him. Bidgood is capitalized at $2,000,000 and owns 234 acres. The report that treasury shares sold at 60 cents is believed incorrect. some did sell around 50. Frankly we have been disappointed with Bidgood. The management had the benefit of the early experiences of the cam in handling the property and they took advantage of it. They have tried to develop ore but have not met with success so far.

INVESTING $8,000

J. A., Calgary.—I would like your advice how to invest about $8,000. I have got 30 shares C.P.R. common bought at $130 and 30 shares Bell Telephone bought at $121¼. How about some West Kootenay Power & Light bonds? Are they supposed to be a safe investment? What is your opinion of Trusts and Guarantee Company? I can get 6% from them providing it is left five years. Could you give me a list of some good municipal and provincial bonds to give as high a rate of interest as possible and still have safety and saleability?

Your investment of $8,000 should depend largely on your personal circumstances. If you have no good government or municipal bonds at present, you should consider them, as they embody security and saleability along with a reasonable rate of interest. Building on this foundation your C. P. R. common stock and Bell Telephone are good. You should remember, however, that common stocks of old established companies such as these are nevertheless subject to somewhat wide fluctuations in value, as reflecting earnings influenced by business conditions.

The Trusts and Guarantee Company appears to be in a sound position. If you are not likely to need the money for five years, this would appear to be a good investment for a man of moderate means.

The West Kootenay Power and Light bonds stand well in the industrial and public utility class. A business man would do well to have a moderate amount in them. Until you have accumulated considerable funds security and saleability should receive consideration before interest return.

HOWARD SMITH

J. M., New Brunswick.—I am holding 100 shares each of Howard Smith common and preferred. I bought the latter some months ago at 83½ as I thought it would go higher, and intended to sell. Since then it has gradually dropped and I have been told that they were not doing very well in their business this year, that they were using some of their mills for pulp making only. I would appreciate it if you could find out something really definite for me. I might say that I have tried to sell at different periods during the last two months and there did not seem to be any market for it for some reason.

Howard Smith is a stock that is not widely traded in and is not greatly affected by speculative movements in the stock market generally. It is hardly likely that there will be any rapid improvement in the price.

We understand the company is running about 70 per cent. of capacity, which is about the same or a little better than last year. 1922 was a year of getting back to normal, and 1923 is not producing as rapid a return to normal as has been expected. This applies in many lines besides paper. We must consider though the fact that the company sees fit to go ahead with plans for expansion as sufficient answer to the statement that its year is unsatisfactory.

We cannot forecast the immediate movement of the stock in the market. There may be further reaction or the stock may have subsided as far as it is likely to go in any mid-summer dullness of investment activity generally. But taking the longer viewpoint the security seems to have excellent opportunity ahead.

AUSTRIAN EXCHANGE

R. M., Nova Scotia.—What is your opinion of Austrian Exchange as a speculative investment? How would you go about purchasing this exchange and what is it worth to-day?

The Austrian kroner is now selling at about seventy thousand to the dollar or one thirteen-thousandth approximately of the normal par value. It is, however, selling at twice the price the German mark is worth, although at one time the mark was very strong and the kroner had almost disappeared. Austria has probably made further recovery towards absolute normalcy than Germany, because Germany is deliberately driving to economic instability for political purposes while Austria, aided by Great Britain and other nations, is making strong efforts to improve its position. This has been reflected in the fact that the kroner has remained very steady for some months. We still advise against any speculation in the currency, however, because we feel that eventually an entirely new currency will have to be substituted and this may eliminate all the value from the kroner except the present exchange value. Such action may be long delayed and the purchaser of Austrian kroner may find that any benefits that will accrue to them will be entirely wiped out by interest on their money and the cost of purchasing and selling the money. Any Canadian bank can purchase Austrian kroner for you. The large German banking house that failed the other day was acting as correspondent for some of the larger Canadian banks and their failure has necessitated the arrangement of other means of purchasing Austrian currency, but this can be done. With a small purchase of Austrian money you cannot expect to get as favorable a quotation as large international firms.

FOLEY

R.W.A., St. John.—What is the standing and outlook of Foley Mine operated by British Canadian Mines, Ltd., through the British Canadian Securities Corporation?

The Foley mine is located in the lower Seine gold area, North Western Ontario, which district has been the subject of favorable reports from leading geologists. The property is an old one and was operated from 1894 to 1900 and some $300,000 in gold mined. A report of the Ontario Department of Mines says it was considered the most promising property in the area. In 1920 the Swedish Canadian gold mines was organized to take over the property but did not make much success, and later F. McQueen and J. M. Aitken, Toronto, purchased the property. They have since organized the British Canadian Mines, Ltd., and also the British Canadian Securities Corporation to handle the promotion of the company. They have offices at 774½ Yonge St., Toronto. The new company is capitalized at $3,000,000, and $1,100,000 is held in trust for the property, and there are about 1,400,000 shares remaining in the treasury, sale of the stock having been approved by Massachusetts Blue Sky Commissioner. Shares are being sold at $1, to net the company 75c. Some stock has been sold, but most of the work undertaken since the company has taken charge has been financed by Messrs. McQueen and Aitken personally. There are three shafts on the property, 420, 230 and 85 feet respectively, and 3,200 feet of drifting and cross-cutting. There are 40,000 tons of proven ore and 400,000 tons of possible ore, estimated by engineers to run $12 to $15 to the ton by amalgamation. It is believed that Cyanid will give much higher values. The mine is now being dewatered. There is a 20 stamp mill on the property which will be used for test runs while awaiting the erection of a new mill. The company has rail transportation within six miles and water transportation to its door. The directors are Senator G. W. Fowler, president; J. M. Aitken, vice-pres.; Gideon Grant. secretary; W. D. McKay, Toronto; C. S. Corson, Toronto; C. R. Fitch, Fort Francis, and F. McQueen, Toronto. Frank Carnegie is the engineer in charge.

DOMINION BRIDGE

E. S., Southampton.—I bought Dominion Bridge at 76½ and have been waiting a long time for this stock to again touch this price in order to sell to use the money otherwise. Could you kindly tell me what time of the year best prices are often most reached?

Dominion Bridge is enjoying a substantial business now, we understand. The Dominion Engineering Works, an important subsidiary, has large contracts for hydraulic power machinery and paper machinery on hand. The company is in a strong position financially, having working capital of three and three-quarter million dollars at the end of 1922.

Despite this, we do not see any definite indications that the stock should greatly improve in the near future. At the present price it is selling as high as the dividend of 4 per cent. warrants. It is quite possible that the directors will further build up the working capital position of the company before considering any increase in the dividends, should profits get back to the levels prior to the past two or three years. The financial structures of the subsidiary companies are not of the soundest and this had tended to influence many investors against the stock.

Considering the uncertainty of the outlook it is possible that you would be justified in selling your shares now and to get into a more profitable investment. We cannot say, except in a general way, at what time of the year prices on the Canadian stock markets are on their height. It is usually the fall and winter with its brisker business activities which brings a better tone to the stock market, but during the past two or three years the experience has been that the peaks in the market may come at any time of the year and reactions when most unexpected.

Buying Mining Stock on Payment Plan Requires Considerable Care

BUYING MINING

G. G., Saskatchewan.—As I am interested in the following mining shares, I would ask your valued opinion of them. I suppose they are considered "gambles." In your opinion, do you think any of them have any chance of becoming mines of any size? I intend to hold what shares I have in them for some years if they have any prospects of making good. I have 1,000 Newray bought at 26¼, 2,000 cons. West Dome Lake at 34½ and 28½, 1,000 Wasapika at 8¾, 6,000 Porc. Gold Reef at 4 or an average. I notice that the Scottish Ontario company claims have been optioned by an English company, who are diamond drilling there. Is anything yet known what success they have met with? I noticed in your valuable advice in a recent issue that you did not consider Wasapika a good buy. Unfortunately I had just bought 1,000 shares at 8⅜, but if they ever touch that mark again I shall sell them.

Your list of mining shares contains two good prospects and two not so good. Newray, a Porcupine property, is being developed by the Coniagas of Cobalt. This ensures skilled management and if there is anything to be found on the property, the operating company should get it. Information in regard to the work done is fairly closely guarded, but the fact that so much money is being spent carrying the workings down to 1,000 feet is taken as an indication that results have been promising.

Consolidated West Dome Lake is regarded by some engineers as having all the earmarks of a big mine. It has a large holding at the south west corner of Dome Mines. It has a good plant, has mined some good ore. Recently U. S. interests paid the Hudson Bay Mining Company 35 cents a share for a block of close to a million shares.

Wasapika is a Shining Tree property and represents a minority interest. The majority interest is held by the Ribble Gold Mines, which concern is developing the property. The Wasapika is capitalized at $6,000,000, with nearly $5,000,000 issued and including the Ribble it is the third company organized on the one property. Shareholders interested in real mining have transferred from Wasapika to Ribble shares. The latter are unlisted.

Gold Reef is a property in North Whitney township, in the Porcupine district. Diamond drilling was carried out on the property some three years ago and fair results are said to have been obtained. Since then no effort has been made to start sinking operations though there seems to be bright prospects for the property and no apparent reason for work not going ahead. Shares of the company were sold at such a ridicuously low rate, 5 cents, it is stated, which would lead to the conclusion that before the property can ever make the desired progress, refinancing would be necessary. The concern is capitalized at $3,000,000 with $2,000,000 issued. It is stated that the treasury is not large.

Nothing is known of the progress diamond drilling on the Scottish Ontario is making. The Canyon Gold Mines is the name of the company operating it.

In buying mining stocks on the payment plan there is this point which you should remember. You pay one-third down and the balance in monthly instalments. If after you have paid your third, there happened a sudden break in the market and the price of an issue you bought drops to a point below that covered by your third, the broker would undoubtedly call you to make a further payment of a third of the then existing price. You might say that you are buying on margin and paying off on the monthly payment plan, but until you have made several monthly payments your position is practically the same as the marginal dealer. The point is not to buy more stock than you can handle and if necessary pay for outright.

The thought has occurred to us to suggest that if you are going to speculate in mining stocks you might be well advised to go into some of the better issues. These will not give the same margin of profit as a small one if you happened to hit one right. At the same time the better issues would give a quicker profit and a greater margin of safety. From now on watch page 8 of THE FINANCIAL POST and you will find from time to time a review of these better issues which we refer to.

Information you need

The Second Edition (revised to date) of the Greenshields Catalogue of high-grade Canadian Investments, analyzed and described, gives all the facts an investor needs to know about over 50 leading Canadian securities.

Ask for Catalogue E, sent on request.

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CURRENT OPINIONS

FORDNEY TARIFF UNJUST

Watertown, N. Y., Times

The present situation emphasizes the unjust features of the Fordney tariff act which have led Canada to consider this means of retaliation. Ostensibly the proposed embargo is taken in the interest of conservation, but it is easy to see that the proposal is simply an attempt to strike a blow at the American paper manufacturers and force them to set up their mills North of the international boundary, so that Canada will receive the benefits of the manufacture of paper from the raw material to the finished product.

THE PLEA OF A BANK CLERK

London Advertiser

A letter written by "Old Bank Clerk" in the New York Herald puts up a plea for the white collar man. He claims that while every other line of business is receiving more wages, the bank clerks are just where they were.

In his own case, the children of the family have gone to stay with the wife's mother, while his wife has taken a position in a store to help keep things going until prices recede.

The bank clerk also claims that during the war they received little consideration, and of those who stayed at home their lot was about the worst.

They have no labor union to go to the bank in a body and demand more pay; it is easy to get women and girls to come in and take the places of many of them. The banks apparently reckon that their places can be filled, hence they display very little worry.

There are many bank clerks, not only in United States, but in Canada as well, who have found that it is easy to get stuck in a rut on a white collar job.

As a class, they are not developing knock-knees from carrying home bulging pay envelopes.

A NEGLECTED THRIFT FIELD

The American Banker

Why is it that the fundamentals of thrift are preached solely to the individual? Do they not apply in an equal sense to the corporation? There is a plethora of missionary effort designed to flatter, coax or scare the individual into laying something aside for a rainy day. Who ever heard of a campaign to preach thrift to corporation directors?

The business man operating by and for himself, the limited concern dominated by partners, and the huge corporation represented by board of directors, have no hesitancy, when they want money, in applying to the bank for it. In fact, they often display in this particular a willingness not founded on profits to be made, but traceable to necessity based on profits lost through inability to save or conserve.

Bankers are not given to public criticism of business statements. They do not like to offend unnecessarily. But their analyses of these exhibits disclose day after day the sorry story of mismanagement, utter inability to grasp elemental principles, and most frequently the lack of that quality which actuates the wage-earner or private citizen to deny himself a little now that he may not be a public burden later.

Is there any valid reason why a business concern should not have a savings account? Call it reserve, surplus, or any other name, the enterprise is poor indeed if it can not put something aside in the way of cash for emergency purposes.

We do not know that banks have taught this doctrine. If not, it is time to begin. Surplus, represented by commodities, property and fixed investment is a good sign. Over and beyond that a sum scarcely added to just as a savings account is built, and for similar purposes, might prove salvation in a time of crisis. No corporation with an excuse for existence is too poor to attempt something of the kind. No business man who is looking to the future can afford to neglect it.

RSC INVESTMENT-SERVICE

Socrates and Summer

SOCRATES said that a man was wasting his time not only when he was absolutely idle, but when he was employed below the level of his abilities.

THIS is equally true of the employment or use of money.

MONEY invested in good bonds earns a full month's interest in August just as safely as in September.

DON'T let your surplus money be idle just because things are dull in the summer.

MONEY asks no vacation. Put it to work for you now. Invest it in good bonds.

Send for our list of offerings.

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"BILLY-DOO" STILL SAVES TAX

We guarantee to save 2c tax on every mailed receipt of acknowledgment with "Billy-Doo" Folder during 1923 or refund their cost.

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Exchanging early maturing bonds for longer term bonds frequently proves profitable to investors.

Suggestions to this end will be gladly furnished upon request.

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NEWS AND VIEWS ABOUT BONDS

It is always "a good time" to buy bonds

Babson hit the nail on the head when he said in a recent bulletin:—

"The next few months should offer a splendid opportunity to pick up good high yielding investment bonds. In the purchase of such bonds one should not try to wait for any 'psychological moment.' Bonds should be bought regularly and systematically irrespective of price conditions, and should be held for permanent investment. Sometimes one pays too much, and other times one pays too little, but if one buys a bond regularly and systematically, the price will average well over a series of years. The important thing is to get good safe bonds that yield well. There is an opportunity of securing such bonds NOW."

We have an excellent list of Bonds to choose from, yielding from 5.15% to 7%, and we strongly recommend you to write for a copy of it.

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"The Municipal Bond Man's Bible"
67 Pearl Street New York, N.Y.

Saskatoon Utilities Make a Good Showing

During the first half of 1923 the electric light and power plant of Saskatoon made a net profit of $64,833.27, which compares with $45,972.80 for the corresponding period of last year. Interest, sinking fund and depreciation have been taken care of and the above profit is net after these have been deducted. This year, in addition to providing the usual depreciation, a special reserve of $24,000 is being set aside for "betterments" so that on a direct comparative basis the showing made is some $12,000 better than the above figures indicate.

The total operating costs, including interest, sinking fund and depreciation, amounted to $192,515 as against $216,819 for the first six months of 1922, showing a substantial reduction.

Comparative figures of revenue were $269,048 for the first six months of this year and $262,791 for the same period in 1922.

At the end of the half year the system showed a net profit of $5,523 as compared to a net deficit of $2,815 for the same period in 1922, or an improvement in the showing amounting to $8,338.

In preparing this year's budget upon which the tax rate was based it was estimated that the electric light and power plant would make a profit of $101,000 and the street railway a profit of $3,253. Assuming that the results for the remaining six months will be as satisfactory as for the six months just closed, both utilities should show substantially larger profits than the estimate made at the beginning of the year.

LARGE EQUIPMENT ISSUE BOUGHT BY LOCAL SYNDICATE

Bond Market Dull in Expectation of Railway Financing

The bond market has marked time during the past week in expectation of the sale of the Canadian National Railway equipment issue for $22,500,000. Trading is negligible, with prices steady at levels slightly lower than those prevailing in June. An analysis of twenty representative bonds shows their prices on July 15 to be from two to three points higher than on the same date last year.

The consensus of opinion is that prices of bonds will go higher in the fall. The total of bonds issued in Canada during the first three months of this year was more than for the same period in 1922 but since that time the volume has fallen off considerably and the issues sold in 1923 to date are somewhat less than last year. Many financial men believe this tendency toward fewer issues will continue and aid in holding up prices. They also point out that present yields are much higher than those existing at some former periods. The Dominion has outstanding loans at rates as low as 2½ per cent. She has other loans which were obtained at 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ per cent. The lowest rate, 2½ per cent., was on a loan of $5,000,000 obtained in London in 1897, which has still 24 years to run. The 3 per cent. was also obtained in London at intervals from 1888 to 1894 on loans totalling $36,000,000, with 14 years still to run.

On the other hand it must be remembered that the activity of trade has an important influence upon security prices. Securities cannot rise in price indefinitely while commodity prices are advanced. Conversely, at the first sign of business contraction bond prices begin their advance and stock prices in general weaken. Bond prices and commodity prices properly move in opposite directions.

RAILWAY ISSUES

The Canadian National Railways equipment issue, guaranteed by the Dominion government, for $22,500,000, was awarded to a Toronto syndicate headed by A. E. Ames & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co., and the Dominion Securities Corporation, at 97.889. At this price the money is costing 5.35 per cent. The bonds bear interest at 5 per cent. and mature serially over a period of 15 years. Tenders were called for the entire block or for any amount of $1,000,000 or over. Three tenders for the whole issue were received. They were:

A. E. Ames & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co., Dominion Securities Corp., Kerr, Fleming & Co., Aemilius Jarvis & Co., R. A. Daly & Co., Matthews & Co., Osler & Hammond, Gairdner, Clarke & Co., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Rene T. Leclerc, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank, Imperial Bank, Dominion Bank	97.889
Bank of Montreal, National City Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., Banque d'Hochelaga, Hanson Bros., Nesbitt, Thompson & Co., W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Royal Securities Corp., Molsons Bank, MacNeill, Graham & Co., C. H. Burgess & Co., Greenshields & Co.	97.57
G. A. Stinson & Co.	97.275

GREATER WINNIPEG BONDS

The Dominion Securities Corporation and Dillon, Read & Co. purchased for the New York market $1,000,000 one-year 5 per cent. debentures of the Greater Winnipeg Water District. At the accepted price of 99.408 the money costs approximately 5.61 per cent. The bonds are payable both as to interest and principal in New York, and the proceeds of the issue will be used to refund $1,000,000 of bonds maturing August 1. Bids were as follows:

Dominion Securities and Dillon Read & Co.	99.408
Wood, Gundy & Co., and National City	99.19
Gairdner, Clarke & Co., and Guaranty Co., New York	99.11
A. E. Ames & Co., Bankers Trust Co., Coffin & Burr and Old Colony Trust Co.	98.09
Aemilius Jarvis & Co., and Brown Bros.	99.03
R. A. Daly & Co., Warner & Co., and E. H. Rollins & Son	98.837
Bond & Debenture Corp., Brandon Gordon & Waddell and Miller & Co.	98.775

BUY WENTWORTH ISSUE

The county of Wentworth awarded $85,000 10-year, 5½ per cent. annual instalment bonds to R. A. Daly & Company at a price of 100.66. Nine bids, varying only by .55, were received. They were:

R. A. Daly & Co.	100.66
Matthews & Co.	100.60
Gairdner, Clarke & Co.	100.53
Wood, Gundy & Co.	100.34
A. E. Ames & Co.	100.29
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	100.26
Dominion Securities Corp.	100.18
Aemilius Jarvis & Co.	100.18
Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	100.11
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	99.40

GALT SELLS BONDS

The city of Galt sold several blocks of bonds to McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. at 102.72. They consisted of $82,536.26 5½ per cent. 40-year bonds, $35,681.55 5½ per cent. 30-year bonds, $173,187 5½ per cent. 20-instalment bonds and $37,000 6 per cent. 20-instalment bonds. The bids were:

McLeod, Young, Wier & Co.	102.72
W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	102.634
Wood Gundy & Co.	102.43
Murray & Co.	102.27
Gairdner, Clarke & Co.	102.264
A. Jarvis & Co.	101.79
R. A. Daly & Co.	101.36
C. H. Burgess & Co.	101.32
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	100.33
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	100.231

BURLINGTON ISSUE SOLD

W. A. Mackenzie & Co. purchased an issue of town of Burlington bonds amounting to $30,000, bearing interest at 5½ per cent., and repayable in thirty instalments. At the purchase price of 101.117 the money is costing the municipality approximately 5.39 per cent.

W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	101.17
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	99.17
Wood, Gundy & Co.	99.07
C. H. Burgess & Co.	98.00

SALE OF BRANDON BONDS

Wood, Gundy & Company purchased $20,764 city of Brandon bonds bearing interest at 6 and 6½ per cent. and due 1941, 1943 and 1951. At the purchase price of 102.27 the city is borrowing at a cost of 6.04 per cent. The money is being raised for local improvement purposes. The bids were:

Wood, Gundy & Co.	102.27
C. H. Burgess & Co.	102.18

The city of New Westminster sold $200,000 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939-41, to the Royal Financial Corporation. It is understood that the bonds will be sold locally on a 5.50 per cent. basis.

ST. LAMBERT REJECTS BIDS

The city of St. Lambert has rejected all bids on its $95,000 issue of 5½ per cent. 40-year sinking fund bonds.

NELSON SUCCESSFUL IN SELLING BONDS

$40,000 Issue Offered Locally Is Over-subscribed; Advantages in Having Residents Buy Bonds

From Our Own Correspondent

NELSON.—Considerable discussion has centred around the question of whether a municipality should sell its bonds locally. Several towns and cities have disposed of their bonds among their own residents with varying results.

Over-subscription greeted an issue just made by the City of Nelson. The debentures were for 20 years, bear interest at five and a half per cent. and the price was $98.80, with a bonus of one month's interest, the bonds being dated July 1st and issued on August 1st.

The whole of the issue, $40,000, was offered to the public of Nelson and applications for $55,000 were received. The city has another issue of $40,000 to make soon and indications are that it also will be offered to the Nelson public instead of to bond houses.

In the case of some larger cities, such as Hamilton, a ready response was made at first by the residents to an appeal for purchasers, but the issues proved so large that difficulty was experienced in disposing of the final blocks and bond houses were not disposed to take over the balance, after the city in particular had been canvassed.

In spite of the difficulties, there is an undoubted advantage in a municipality selling its bonds to its own residents. This view is supported by many active bond dealers. One of these asserts that he would pay more for the bonds of a municipality which has a good part of its debentures held locally, as this condition develops an interest in municipal affairs and encourages an economical and businesslike management.

Embargo As a Lever To Get Fuel Supply

That Canada's pulpwood embargo will only be employed as a lever to insure a supply of coal from the United States is the view taken by the Canton New York Plain Dealer, which argues that by this means Canada can enlist the support of the American press in her demands for fuel. We quote:

> Canada promises to put an embargo on pulp wood. Without Canadian pulp wood the printing presses of the United States would probably cease to turn out things on paper. The printing business is one of the biggest industries in the United States. Do you know the reason mentioned as why Canada has passed this embargo on pulp wood and stands ready and able to enforce it if need be? It is said Canada fears the time when America will set up the slogan, "American coal for Americans." When that time comes Canada can say, "All right. If America will not sell her coal to Canada, Canada will not sell her pulp wood to America." When that time comes, and come it must unless we can save in some way on coal consumption, then every big and little newspaper and publication house in the United States will demand that Canada be given our coal and we Americans will have to pay the price of diamonds for stuff to burn.

BOND DEALERS ARE TO SELL RAILWAY BONDS UNDER PAR

Success of Issue May Affect Decision on Dominion Financing

The new issue of Canadian National Railway bonds is the only one of equipment bonds which has been sold in Canada for many years.

The usual practice in the issue of railway equipment bonds is to make a part payment for the equipment in cash and issue bonds for the balance. This method of financing gives equipment securities a high standard in money markets, especially as the bonds are retired serially. In this case an additional attraction lies in the fact that the bonds are guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada.

It is well known that the finance minister has to arrange considerable financing this year and some speculation as to the method to be employed has arisen. The plan of having a popular loan as in the case of the Victory loans, relying on the bond men to lead in its disposal, was not looked on with favor. No doubt the government and the public will watch with interest the success of this plan of selling an issue of this size to a syndicate of bond firms. The results may have a great influence on the decision with regard to the larger financing in the fall.

A new syndicate has already been formed, in which practically all bond houses in Canada will be allowed to participate. The smaller syndicate, which tendered for the bonds, will sell them to the new one. In this way it is hoped to secure wide distribution of the bonds among private investors, banks and other investing institutions, especially since there exists a wide choice of maturities. They are being offered at prices ranging from 99 to 99.50, according to maturity.

An Embargo Protest From New Brunswick

From Our Own Correspondent

ST. JOHN.—Angus McLean, president and general manager of the Bathurst Company, Ltd., operating a pulp mill, a new paper mill, three saw mills, steamship docks, etc., at Bathurst, N. B., and controlling vast tracts of pulpwood and timber lands, is unalterably opposed to the proposed pulpwood embargo. Mr. McLean says it is very unwise for Canadians to think that Canada controls the pulpwood situation in the United States. He says Canada sends but fifteen per cent. of the pulpwood consumed annually in the United States. Mr. McLean argues that nothing should be done to mar the friendly relations now existing between the two countries. He declares that there is no market in Canada for the pulpwood now being exported.

Satisfactory Crop Conditions in East

Favorable crop conditions in eastern provinces are indicated in the weekly report of the Bank of Montreal:

Quebec.—An average grain crop generally expected. Corn in the lower St. Lawrence district has a fine appearance, and in other districts fair. Hay is being harvested with yield above average in some districts. Roots progressing favorably. Small fruits and apples look like a fair average crop. Pasture in good condition.

Ontario.—Ideal growing weather. Crops maturing rapidly. Fall wheat cutting has commenced in some sections, and a good crop is assured. Hay is practically all cut and bountiful crop reported. Spring wheat beginning to head out. Barley, oats and peas give promise of good yield. Corn in excellent condition and will be a big crop. Fruits, cherries and plums a good crop. Pastures in excellent condition.

Maritimes.—In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island all crops are progressing favorably, hay and fruit looking especially well. In New Brunswick grass pasture is poor, while hay and potato crops will be light. Recent rains, however, are having a beneficial effect.

UNLISTED BONDS

	Bid	Asked
Abitibi Gen. Mt'ge. 6's 1940	96	96¾
Algoma Steel 5's 1923	41	43
Amer. Sales Book 6's 1927	97	
Ash. Hardware 5 p.c. 1928	95	..
Canada Salt 7's 1941	101	102
Wm. Davies 6's 1926	104	..
Dom. Iron Steel 5's 1939	80	81½
Dunlop Tires 6's 1927	98½	..
Dom. Sewer Pipe 6's 1927	94½	..
Dom. Mfg. 6's 1927	82	87
Eastern Car 6's 1952	93½	..
Gord. Iron & Fare 6's 1927	..	45
Harris Abattoir 6's 1928	99	..
K. & S. Tire 7's 1935	79	84
L. Superior Paper 6's 1941	103	..
Marcus Loew's 8% notes	..	96
Mattagami Pulp 6's 1937	65	..
Mattagami Pulp 7% Deb.	32	35
Morrow Screw 6's 1931	84	..
Neilson's, Wm. 6's 1933	97	..
Stan. Clay Pro. 6% 1942	..	90
Western Power 5's 1949	85	87
Whalen Pulp 7% Deb. 1932	64	..
Simpson Robt. 5's 1952	85	..
Mount Royal 8% Deb.	78	81
Spanish River 8's 1941	105½	106½
Burns P. 1st Mtge. 6's 1924	104	..
Can. Machinery 6's 1940	78	..
K. Ed. Hotel 7's 1933	90	92
Brompton Pulp 8% 1941	107	109

BOND MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

Week Ending July 24th.

BONDS—	Int. Rate	Due Year	Yield	Range High	1922 Low	Range 1923 High	1923 Low	Latest Ask	Price Bid	Week High	End Low
Asbestos	5	1942	5.90	100	76	90	87½	—	89	89½	—
Canada Bread	6	1941	6.05	99	98½	100	96	99½	—	99½	99
Canada Cement	6	1929	5.75	100½	94	103	100	—	101	103	101¼
Cons. Rubber	6	1946	5.90	100¾	88	102½	99	101¼	—	101¼	—
Cedar Rapids	5	1953	5.26	97½	93	98	94⅞	—	97¾	96	—
Dominion Iron	5	1929	6.10	94	82½	94	92	95	94	94	—
Dom. Textile (A)	6	1925	5.75	101	97¼	100⅞	99¾	—	100¼	100½	—
Do., (D)	6	1925	5.88	100	98	100½	99¾	—	100¼	100¼	—
Montreal Power	4½	1932	5.12	93½	91½	95¼	92	95½	94⅛	95¼	—
Montreal Trams.	5	1941	5.75	93½	87½	92½	89¼	—	90¼	91½	—
N. S. Steel	5	1959	5.88	90	78½	92	86¾	87¾	—	87	86¾
Quebec Rly.	5	1939	6.95	87¼	65½	82	69	—	80	81	79¼
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.76	100¾	97	102½	99	—	101	102½	—
Wayagamack	6	1951	7.25	88¾	71¾	86¾	80½	85	—	85	—
Winnipeg Elec.	5	1935	6.05	92	88¾	94½	86½	—	90¼	90¾	—
War Loan	5	1925	4.64	96.30	96.10	100.95	99.10	100.95	100.85	100.95	100.50
Do.	5	1931	4.79	99.60	96.25	101.80	99.80	101.55	101.45	101.60	101.35
Do.	5	1937	4.74	101.50	99.50	103.30	102.00	102.80	102.70	102.60	——
Victory	5½	1923	4.38	100.70	98.75	100.95	100.25	100.65	100.55	100.60	100.30
Do.	5½	1924	5.01	100.75	98.00	101.40	100.25	100.80	100.70	100.93	100.60
Do.	5½	1927	4.70	102.70	99.75	103.50	102.35	103.30	103.20	103.38	102.95
Do.	5½	1933	4.83	104.35	101.25	106.70	104.40	105.55	105.45	105.50	105.10
Do.	5½	1934	5.12	101.35	98.80	103.90	101.30	103.40	103.30	103.35	103.15
Do.,	5½	1937	4.75	106.25	103.00	108.45	106.50	107.95	107.85	107.80	107.75
Do., Renewal	5½	1927	5.02	101.10	99.40	102.80	101.00	102.10	101.80	101.55	101.50
Do.	5½	1932	5.15	101.10	99.70	103.00	101.00	102.70	102.60	102.95	102.55

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TORONTO

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WE OFFER

	Price to yield
Canada Steamship Lines 7% 1942	7.20%
Nova Scotia Tramways & Power 7% 1952	7.00%
East Kootenay Power 7% 1942. (Bonus 25% Common Stock)	7.20%
Howard Smith Paper 7% 1941	6.80%

These opportunities should not be overlooked as indications point to higher prices.

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CITY OF GUELPH

Call for Tenders

Sealed Tenders will be received up to 7.30 p.m., Friday, August 3, 1923, for $36,200.00 City of Guelph Debentures. Interest 5½%, payable June 30th and December 31st.

Term, 20 years, maturing June 30, 1943
Denomination $1000.00 and odd

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. J. B. LEALDAY,
City Clerk.

Municipalities Share in Liquor Profits

British Columbia's profits from the government sale of liquor during the six months ending March 31 amounted to well over a million dollars, as revealed by figures given out by the department of finance.

Thirty-five per cent. of the total, after $62,500 has been set aside for cost of administration, is being distributed to the sixty-five municipalities of the province.

Fifty per cent. of the net total is being retained by the government and will be placed in the consolidated revenue account for the general purposes of the provincial administration. The remaining fifteen per cent. goes to the hospitals of the province and other charitable institutions.

Two-sevenths of what the municipalities receive is earmarked for the schools, under the terms of the legislation passed at the last session of the legislature.

The largest amount received by any municipality is $122,448, which goes to Vancouver, and the smallest is $203.70 by Tadanac. The amounts received by each municipality were:

Alberni	$ 731
Armstrong	1,026
Chilliwack	1,845
Courtenay	846
Cranbrook	2,846
Cumberland	1,089
Duncan	1,230
Enderby	817
Fernie	4,536
Grand Forks	1,534
Greenwood	387
Kamloops	4,701
Kaslo	992
Kelowna	2,632
Ladysmith	2,054
Merritt	1,797
Nanaimo	9,273
Nelson	5,463
New Westminster	15,141
North Vancouver	7,993
Port Alberni	1,103
Port Coquitlam	2,243
Port Moody	1,075
Prince George	2,144
Prince Rupert	6,678
Revelstoke	2,906
Rossland	2,190
Salmon Arm	654
Slocan	331
Trail	3,15
Vernon	3,849
Victoria	40,455
Burnaby	13,44
Chilliwack	5,745
Coldstream	532
Coquitlam	2,559
Esquimalt	5,223
Fraser Mills	806
Kent	1,149
Glenmere	282
Langley	4,178
Maple Ridge	4,178
Matsqui	4,700
Mission	3,656
Mission Village	966
North Cowichan	3,120
North Vancouver	3,969
Oak Bay	5,745
Peachland	523
Penticton	4,178
Pitt Meadows	440
Point Grey	20,892
Richmond	5,223
Saanich	10,968
Salmon Arm	4,439
Smithers	715
South Vancouver	33,428
Spallumcheen	1,898
Sumas	626
Summerland	1,918
Surrey	5,745
Tadanac	203
West Vancouver	4,700
Vancouver	122,448
Total	$415,689

Some of these have experienced difficulty in recent years in balancing their budgets and it is estimated that their share in these profits will prove a material help.

BARCELONA TRACTION

After prolonged negotiations there has just been completed an arrangement whereby the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company will practically obtain control of the Energa Electrica de Cataluna. The latter company is an enterprise hitherto run by French capitalists, but the latter have agreed to dispose of their interests to a company with Spanish capital, controlled by the British company. The effect of the arrangement is that the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company will in future have complete control of 85 to 90 per cent. of the electric power business in Barcelona and the districts surrounding that city. Not only will it assist the earning power of the company, but the arrangement should lead to considerable economies in working, and an improved service.

CIVIC AND PROVINCIAL FINANCE

MANITOBA LOAN-PLAN TO BE RUN BY COMMISSION

Co-operation With the Banks Regarded as Likely Step

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Just what plan will evolve out of the present probing into Manitoba's rural credit system is difficult to foresee at this juncture but there is every reason to believe that the government will appoint a three-man commission to operate this troublesome credit machine. A hopeful element lies in the government's expected decision to divorce the rural credits from government control by this means and return to a more business-like basis. The question may arise among business men as to the extent the rural credits system will actually be divorced from politics while remaining under commission rule, but at least it is one step removed from leaving control in the hands of a government department. The question of the future financing of the rural credits remains to be determined by the new commission, but it will not be surprising to the business community if the commission reverts to the economically sound plan of securing its funds from the chartered banks.

The commission to direct provincial rural credits, which is forecast, is actually authorized by the Act at the present time, although the clauses dealing with its appointment have never been invoked. The commission would probably be composed of a business man of recognized standing, an outstanding farmer, and a chairman, to be selected by the provincial treasurer because of executive and financing qualifications. It was suggested to THE FINANCIAL POST that the Hon. Mr. Black would be wisely counselled to choose a banker versed in Manitoba credits.

West Disappointed

The reaction in the West to Ottawa's revision and passage of the Bank Act is one of bitter disappointment that no provision for long-term agricultural credits has been included. This disappointment is coming to be tempered by the conviction that the educational propaganda will not be without ultimate effect. As the Manitoba Free Press points out, "the finding of the MacMaster Committee leaves Parliament with no option but to proceed further with the matter next session." The Free Press is encouraged in its agitation for a federal rural credit structure by the recommendation of the committee and sums up the outlook hopefully as follows: "The agitation for rural credits by Dominion legislation, which it was rather the custom to regard not so very long ago as an impractical faddist movement, may therefore be said to be not far short of the point of achievement. To have established the need for such a system of credit; to have committed Parliament to an obligation to provide some workable scheme, and to have converted the banks to the view that supplementary institutions for long-term credits are desirable in the public interest, constitute a very considerable achievement."

Out of Politics

The delving into Manitoba's rural credits is expected to conclude by August 1, the annual meeting of all five federations within the province taking place in the interim under the supervision of H. P. Nicholson, vice-president of the Council of the Federated Rural Credits Societies of Manitoba. These meetings are the sequence to several conferences between the provincial treasurer and Mr. Nicholson, when it is understood that Hon. Mr. F. M. Black made clear the Bracken Government's determination to carry out its legislative promise that the rural credits system would be placed upon a self-supporting basis.

Following the end of the conference, Mr. Nicholson said: "The government, I am certain, is determined to stand behind the Rural Credits Act and to establish it on a firm and self-supporting basis. Definite plans have been evolved which, if put into effect, will not only put the Rural Credits Act on a sound basis, but will take care of what losses may have occurred."

Of Wide Significance

Manitoba's next development of the rural credits system will be watched with interest because of the bearing it may be expected to exert upon the problem of long-term agricultural credits under federal jurisdiction. As the Manitoba Free Press points out, "The question as a matter of Dominion concern has hitherto been ignored, and those provinces which have sought to deal with the problem of long-term credits by farm mortgage associations and rural credits societies have not had a very easy time of it. There has been a widely-held opinion that the powerful banking interests of the country were not sympathetic to this movement, regarding their own credit machinery as equal to all the needs of the country. It is now generally reported that the banks, as a result of the discussions of the two parliamentary committees, have come round to the view that there is a need for long-term credits, which it is not within their power to grant, and they are credited with being willing to see parliament consider and deal with the matter."

Gas Shortage Helped By Strong New Well

CHATHAM.—A gas well of 2,000,000 cubic feet daily has been opened up near Tilbury. It is the largest flow encountered in the past eight years and was drilled for the Southern Ontario Gas Co., supplying Ridgetown, Tillsonburg, Brantford and Hamilton.

The well was put down 1285 feet and along with others being drilled in the neighborhood, is the first deep test well in the Tilbury East field. It is believed that they will help the natural gas shortage in the cities supplied.

WEST VANCOUVER TAXES

The district of West Vancouver reports a total tax levy for 1923 of $119,408, of which $75,922 or 63 per cent. had been collected by June 30th. Last year the levy was $114,747 and 60 per cent. was collected during the first six months.

Tenders and By-Laws

TENDERS WANTED

August 4, Wallace R. M., Man.—$6,870, 6% debentures, due serially from 1934 to 1940. W. Whiteford, Clerk, Virden, Man.

July 30, Dresden—$49,965, 5½%, 15-yr. debentures. J. T. Bridgewater, Town Clerk.

July 30, Chicoutimi County, Que.—$10,000, 5½%, debentures. Edmond Bouchard, Sec.-Treasurer.

August 6, Three Rivers, Que.—$35,000, 5 and 5½%, 30-yr. debentures.

August 2, Magog, Que.—$40,500, 5½% 30-yr. debentures. Alf. Tourigny, Sec.-Treasurer.

July 30, Scarborough Twp.—$65,000, 5½%, 30-ins.; $23,318, 6½% debentures. J. T. Stewart, Twp. Treasurer.

August 3, Guelph—$36,200, 5½%, 20-yr. debentures. H. J. B. Leadley, City Clerk. (See announcement on page 16).

SASKATCHEWAN

Authorizations granted by the local Government Board from July 7th to July 14th, 1923:

School Districts — Debden, $2,000; Ashville, $2,500; Ingleside, $1,600; Centreville, $4,000; St. Alphonse, R. C., $6,000; Reading, $4,000; Goldridge, $3,500; Montcalm, $6,000; Viceroy, $6,500; Norfolk, $5,000; Peerless, $2,500; Grand Ravine, $3,000.

Rural Telephone Companies—Durham $650.

Villages—Hodgeville, $1,500; Antler, $1,000; Southey, $1,500.

The following debentures reported sold, from July 7th to 14th, 1923:

School Districts—Mervin, No. 3045, $3,400, 10 years, 7%, T. C. Shepard, Mervin, Sask.; Hummingbird, No. 4351, $2,200, 10 years, 7¼%, H. McIlraith, Grinnel, Iowa, U.S.; Summit Prairie, No. 2916, $600, 10 years, 6¾%, Regina, Brokerage & Investment Co., Regina, Sask.; Clumbers, No. 184, $3,000, 10 years, 6½%, C. Vicars, Bredenburg, Sask.; Elkdale, No. 4491, $1,650, 10 years 6¾%, Trotter & Co., Saskatoon, Sask.; Blackheath, No. 1198, $3,000, 10 years, 7%, Regina Public School Sinking Funds, Regina, Sask.; McNutt, No. 793, $2,000; 7 years, 7%, Waterman-Waterbury, Mfg. Co., Regina, Sask.

Rural Municipality—Benson, No. 35, $2,000, 10 yrs. 6½%, Various.

Village of Lintlaw, $1,500, 10 years, 8%, C. C. Cross & Co., Regina, Sask.

Rural Telephone Co. Ferland, $1,500, 15 years, 7½%, T. P. Taylor, Regina, Sask.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The following certificates have been issued by the Municipal Department of the Province of British Columbia, upon the following dates:

June 18, 1923—City of Trail. "City of Trail sewer extension local improvement debenture by-law," By-law No. 303, $11,800, payable in twenty years with interest at 6 per cent. payable half-yearly.

June 25, 1923—City of Kaslo. "Kaslo Park By-law, 1923, No. 197," $5,000 payable in ten years with interest at 6 per cent payable half-yearly.

June 25, 1923—City of Vernon. "City of Vernon water works system extension loan by-law, 1923," By-law No. 446, $30,000 payable in fifteen years with interest at 5½ per cent. payable half-yearly.

June 26, 1923—City of Nelson. "Nelson Schools By-law, 1923," $80,000. By-law No. 378, payable in twenty years with interest at 5½ per cent., payable half-yearly.

July 3, 1923—City of Victoria. "Extension Securities By-law, 1923, (No. 2)," By-law No. 2233, $1,400,000, payable in twenty years with interest at 5½ per cent. payable half-yearly.

July 9, 1923—City of Victoria. "Johnson Street extension loan by-law, 1923," By-law No. 2226, $85,000 payable in twenty years with interest at 5½ per cent. payable half-yearly.

July 9, 1923—City of Victoria. "Johnson Street bridge addition al loan by-law, 1923," Bylaw No. 2227, $90,000 payable in thirty years with interest at 5½ per cent. payable half-yearly.

July 9, 1923—City of Trail. "Fire hall debenture bylaw," By-law No. 305, $25,000 payable in twenty years with interest at 6 per cent. payable half-yearly.

July 9, 1923—District of West Vancouver. "West Vancouver school loan bylaw, No. 213," $5,000 payable in 20 years with interest at 5½ per cent. payable half-yearly.

SOME CANADIANS PAY $69 YEARLY MUNICIPAL TAXES

Evidence of Too Costly Government in Certain Centres

If the citizens of one city in Canada buy the administration of their civic affairs for $12.72 per head of population, why is it necessary for the citizens of another community to spend $69.45 a year for exactly the same purpose? is a question that is prompted by a study of comparative figures of municipal expenditures in Canada. Of course, there are reasons —good reasons—why a new and growing city like Edmonton spends so much more than an older and better-established city like Charlottetown. Edmonton is spending a lot of money now that Charlottetown spent years ago. Edmonton people, too, may be getting more for their larger expenditure than Charlottetown is getting for its expenditures. But the divergence in per capita expenditures between different centres in Canada is so great that these simple and obvious answers must tell only a part of the story.

There can be no doubt that many cities are extravagant; not getting a dollar's worth of public service out of each dollar spent in taxes, and it is quite equally certain that many cities have so far extended the functions of their municipal governments that the money spent by those municipal governments has soared almost unreasonably.

To put down a list of the tax rates of various Canadian cities as a basis for comparison of their expenditures would be most unfair. Some cities assess property highly, others place low valuations on property assessed. Some cities depend to a large degree upon revenue apart from the tax levy. Some cities assess businesses and incomes and others do not. But a fair way of comparing the burden of taxation in different cities is to compare the amount of money spent in any one year for each person in the city. This is the method adopted by the Citizens' Research Institute in a bulletin on municipal taxation, which will presumably be followed by bulletins on provincial and federal taxation.

In compiling the figures, the Conference has seen fit to leave out all expenditures on public utilities in order that the different policies that prevail on the public ownership or private ownership of such utilities shall not affect the figures. On this basis comparative per capita expenditures of different Canadian cities in 1921 were as follows:

City	Total Excluding Local Improv'ts Dominion Census	Total Including Local Improv'ts Dominion Census
Victoria	$44.35	$67.32
Vancouver	50.66	58.75
Edmonton	57.08	69.02
Calgary	59.02	69.49
Regina	55.95	56.79
Saskatoon (1922 fig.)	60.48	61.25
Winnipeg	49.80	55.30
Toronto	46.72	52.43
Hamilton	37.89	40.95
Ottawa	34.37	39.11
London	33.91	37.78
Windsor	35.57	43.39
Montreal	34.19	?
Quebec	22.92	?
St. John	35.62	35.72
Halifax (1921-2 est.)	34.83	?
Charlottetown	12.72	?

The comparative per capita debenture debts of the same cities were as follows, according to the figures of the Conference:

Per Capita Debenture Debt

City	For Public Utilities	For School Purposes	Total for All Purposes	Total Less Sinking Funds
Victoria	$106.68	$35.94	$461.03	$416.95
Vancouver	42.90	35.38	303.63	229.97
Edmonton	185.42	60.17	534.39	409.43
Calgary	146.98	44.24	439.30	388.36
Regina	143.39	45.80	369.66	289.87
Saskatoon	133.07	81.42	434.72	354.99
Winnipeg	177.76	32.67	337.70	264.77
Toronto	108.70	37.83	249.10	195.25
Hamilton	41.84	28.07	144.14	116.07
Ottawa	45.40	30.06	183.18	137.28
London	73.68	21.44	189.92	170.91
Windsor	40.73	41.88	149.70	147.67
Montreal	?	37.81	230.64	218.39
Quebec	43.59	24.48	190.27	183.62
St. John	87.43	15.37	152.57	115.59
Halifax	32.81	36.32	168.24	147.99
Charlottet'n	8.51	?	84.44	71.75

One-Sixth Income on Taxes

Reverting again to the expenditure figures, one can estimate with some degree of accuracy the tax burdens of Canadian people. It is evident that in the average city municipality in Canada municipal taxes take about $40 per head. The Dominion government takes another $40 per head. Provincial taxes total $12 per head, taking the average throughout all Canada. This means that the average tax burden of the Canadian citizen is $92 a year, although in the Western provinces it would run well above this figure and in the Maritime provinces it would be somewhat smaller. The national income averages only about $550 a head. Canadians are spending one-sixth of their income in taxes—working, in other words, one day out of every week, counting Sunday as a day of rest, to pay for the experience and convenience of being governed.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

Date	Place	Sold to	Rate	Term	Amount	Price	Basis
July 24	Burlington	W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Toronto	5½%	30-ins.	$30,000	101.117	5.39
July 24	Greater Winnipeg Water	Dominion Securities and Dillon, Read & Co.	5%	1-yr.	1,000,000	99.408	5.61
July 23	Brandon	Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto	6 & 6½%	....	20,764	103.27	6.04
July 23	County of Wentworth	R. A. Daly & Co., Toronto	5½%	10-yr.	85,000	100.66	...
July 11	New Westminster	Royal Financial Corp., Vancouver	5%	1939-41	200,000	....	5.50
July 14	Saskatchewan Schools, etc.	Various	....	....	20,850	....	...
July 25	Galt	McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	5½ & 6%	....	328,404	102.72	5.30
		Corporation					
July 19	Goodwin's, Ltd.	Montreal Securities Corp.	6%	10-yr.	1,750,000	....	...
		Railway					
July 25	Canadian National	Dominion Securities, Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co.	5%	15-yr.	22,500,000	97.889	5.35

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Belgo Canadian Paper Company Limited

7%
Preferred Stock
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ASSETS: Over $300 of equity for each $100 share.

EARNINGS: Since 1919—4 times more than required for Preferred Stock Dividends.

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Quebec:- 74, St. Peter St.
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DOMINION STORES, LTD.

8% Cumulative Class "A" Preferred Shares.
Price: 100.00, Carrying a 25% Bonus of Common Stock.

This company is the largest retail distributor of groceries in Canada operating 240 stores.
Plans call for over 25 additional new stores in 1923.
Sales in 1922 increased over 47 per cent. and earnings over 72 per cent.
Dividends paid regularly on preferred shares, and common now paying $1.00 per year.
Chain stores have proven an exceptionally profitable investment, and we strongly recommend these securities.
A special circular we have prepared will be mailed upon request.

HOUSSER WOOD & CO.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
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Honorary Secretary, Life Underwriters' Association of Canada
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JUNE A GOOD MONTH FOR LIFE COMPANIES

Increases in Canada and United States. One Company has Application for $250,000

The production of life insurance in Canada and the United States during June was phenomenal in view of the report of business conditions in other lines. All companies operating in Canada reported good business, while a number state that they secured more applications for a larger amount than ever before in one month. The increases of business in Ontario are particularly stressed, the Toronto agency of one company having increases in new business, renewals and revivals, and a decrease in lapses. This agency reports business in July as good, numbering among its applications one for $250,000.

Much the same results were experienced in the United States. Commenting on these the Journal of Commerce says:

"Production of new life insurance by United States companies continues phenomenal, June of this year registering an increase of 31 per cent. over June of last year. The official report forwarded recently to the United States Department of Commerce by the Association of life insurance presidents shows that $727,000,000 of new paid-for life insurance was issued by forty leading companies last month, as against $653,000,000 by the same companies in June of last year."

GEORGE K. CROCKER, president of the Southern Loan & Savings Company, St. Thomas, celebrated his 80th birthday Tuesday of last week. The occasion was marked at a meeting of the board of directors of the company when a contratulatory resolution was passed in which was embodied wishes for the continued happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, accompanied by a suitable souvenir.

INSURANCE FOR BUYER AND SELLER

FAVOR BUSINESS POLICY ON EACH PARTNER'S LIFE

Bulletin Outlines Essential Points in Business Insurance

A bulletin outlining business life insurance has been issued by one of the large Canadian companies, and contains many valuable illustrations for business men.

It points out two different ways in which such insurance may be arranged. A separate policy may be secured on the life of each partner or officer. The chief advantages of this are outlined as follows:

"Separate policies on each separate life should be taken as experience has proved this the most satisfactory plan.

"On the death of a person insured, the full amount of the policy on his life is paid at once in cash to the survivor, thus securing the business from financial disturbance.

"The premiums are payable by the firm just as are fire insurance premiums on the firm's property.

"The annually increasing cash values of the policies, if on the life or endowment plans, are carried as an increasing asset and are just as much an immediate asset as cash in the bank. They are, as a matter of fact, treated and reported as an asset by mercantile agencies and others.

"In case of financial upheaval or of panic, the firm can quickly and without publicity get a temporary loan at a low rate on security of the policies. This loan is not repayable on demand or call but can be repaid in any amount at any time at the option of the firm.

"Individually, such insurance is in each partner's interest as he is then assured that when he dies his heirs will have their claim settled at once in cash without any disturbance of the firm's business or the necessity of sacrificing any assets.

"When one member of the firm dies, the policies on the survivors do not terminate. This is an important point because the first death is not the only loss the firm may sustain. A second death might be just as serious, or even more so.

"If a firm dissolves partnership, each member may still carry his own policy. It frequently is the case that the survivors have great need of continued insurance protection. It is also a not infrequent occurrence that one or more of the lives has become impaired and is ineligible for insurance, and even if insurance is procurable, of necessity, as the insured is older, it could only be at a higher rate. The advantage, therefore, of taking over the business policy with its accumulated value and the benefit of the low rate is no inconsiderable one.

"When separate policies as above described are carried there are no complications with the settlements when partners drop out or if new ones come in. Changed conditions do not affect the policies."

In cases where for any reason it is not deemed expedient to have separate policies issued, a joint policy may be secured. The claim is payable to the firm on the first death among those insured, and then ceases. The premium, is of course, payable by the firm and the policy has cash surrender values which may be carried as an asset. The premium is determined by the joint ages of the insured and is considerably lower than the total premium for separate policies.

New Form for Burglar Policies is Adopted

At a meeting of the burglary department of the Canadian Casualty Underwriters' Association in Montreal recently, minor changes in the forms of policies and rates were finally approved, as adopted at the last meeting in May. There are two forms which have been approved. One is practically the same as the Fidelity & Casualty Company's form giving divided coverage as is in use in this field. The other is a blanket cover form with no co-insurance requirement up to $25,000 of burglary insurance.

The rates in the province of Quebec were raised slightly, and those in the other provinces suffered small reductions.

Some time ago the individual associations for each class of coverage were consolidated into the Casualty Underwriters' Association. It is a rule of the association that member companies shall use tariff rates for all the classes of business which they accept. These are, of course, fixed by the association on the basis of past experience.

Has Daily Service for Issuing Fire Policies

The increase in the moral hazards in fire insurance, due to the prevailing depression in many lines of business, has added to the possibility of fires occurring before all the details necessary to the issuing of a policy have been completed. This has led some companies to speed up their routine system and keep in closer touch with the agents.

The Federal Fire Insurance Company, which was formed last year, has instituted a daily system by which all letters are answered on the day received, and policies issued the same day as the applications are received. Recently the company moved into a new office and the staff arranged the removal so that the regular system was not interfered with. Following this plan the company has attracted some attention by the speed with which it has made connections in a great part of Ontario and built up a large premium income in its first year.

Life Underwriters Meet At Montreal in August

The Life Underwriters Association of Canada will hold its annual convention at Montreal the last three days of August. Many subjects of importance to insurance men will be taken up.

Some companies are also arranging to take advantage of the meeting to hold a convention for their agents. Among these the Mutual Life of Canada will hold a convention of Head Office representatives and the members of the "Quarter Million Dollar" Club and the "Century" Club.

CLAIM NOT TO EXCEED AUTOMOBILE'S VALUE

Amendment to Insurance Act Protects Company Against Moral Hazards, Provides for Appraisal

All companies writing casualty insurance are subject from time to time to attempt to collect payment on claims arising out of the negligence of the insured, intentional or otherwise. It is common knowledge that many claims are paid each year where the claimant has been the means of causing the loss.

In the framing of the amendment this year to the insurance act of 1917, some attention has been paid to give the companies protection, particularly in regard to automobile insurance. Three clauses are worthy of the attention of all insured automobile owners. They declare:

"That after any loss or damage to an insured automobile, the company shall have right of access to and examination of such automobile by accredited agents of the company sufficient to enable such agents to ascertain the amount of the damage sustained;

"That the company shall not be liable beyond the actual cash value of the automobile at the time any loss of damage occurs, and the loss or damage shall be ascertained or estimated according to such actual cash value with proper deduction for depreciation, however caused, and shall in no event exceed what it would cost to repair or replace the automobile or any part thereof with material of like kind and quality; provided, that in the event of any part of the automobile being obsolete and out of stock the liability of the company in respect thereof shall be limited to the value of such part at the time of loss or damage not exceeding the maker's last list price; the ascertainment or estimate of such loss or damage shall be made by the insured and the company, or if they disagree then by appraisers, as hereunder provided;

"That except where an apraisal has been had, the company, instead of making payment, may within a reasonable time repair, rebuild or replace the property damaged or lost with other of like kind and quality, giving written notice of its intention so to do within seven days after receipt of the proofs of loss; but that there can be no abandonment of the automobile to the company without its consent. In the event of the company exercising such option, the salvage, if any, shall revert to it."

The intention of these provisions is not to give the companies any means of avoiding legitimate claims but to protect them against the so-called "moral hazards" of insurance.

POLICYHOLDERS MUST GIVE PROOF OF AGE

Companies Required to Notify Insured; Some Agents Secure Proof When Delivering Policy

The notices sent out by life insurance companies to their policyholders reminding the latter of the necessity of ages being proved before claims are paid has not been clearly understood by many. This is a provision of the Insurance Act made necessary by the large number of those applying for life insurance who do not state their ages correctly.

No company will pay a claim under any policy unless the age of the insured has been proven. This may be done by the production of a birth certificate, a family Bible, a record book, etc., or by a declaration of a father, mother, elder brother or sister. It is evidently easier for the insured to furnish proof when living than for the beneficiaries to do so when the claim is made, especially if the insured was born outside the district where he was living at the time of his death. It occasionally develops that the exact place where the birth was registered is difficult to determine.

One agent, who is building up a large body of satisfied policyholders, attempts to look over the birth records when he is delivering the policy, if possible. He makes a note of the exact date and location and then takes an affidavit stating that he has seen the record. In this way delays in the payment of claims on this account are avoided.

Casualty Companies Extend Operations

Several companies operating here have secured extensions of the classes covered by them. During the past week the following licenses have been issued by the Dominion department of insurance:

The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada to transact sprinkler, leakage insurance.

The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania to take applications for insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas.

Scottish Canadian Assurance Corporation to issue sprinkler leakage insurance.

MORE INFORMATION NEEDED BY PUBLIC ABOUT INSURANCE

An Incomplete Explanation Leads Owner to Neglect Insuring Auto

A quotation now being circulated among insurance men is of interest to all underwriters. It reads:

"Probably the safest, sanest, surest—and one might say the rarest—selling strategy in the world is to know one's line so thoroughly that nothing can surprise, confuse or shake one.

"Other forms of strategy are all right for special occasions—emergencies; but the strategy that wins in selling, day after day, week after week, month after month, is knowing one's line so well and being so cram full of enthusiasm about it that one forgets to use selling arguments and confines himself to giving actual, definite information, with the assurance and enthusiasm that go with thorough familiarity with the goods he is selling."

For some years the life insurance companies have been making strenuous efforts to give not only their agents but the public in general, as wide an understanding of their policies as possible. In some cases training schools have been established and a continuous supply of literature is being distributed. As a result, those purchasing life insurance may expect a clearer explanation of the terms of policies from the average agent to-day than was possible a few years ago. While the pressure of competition induces companies to issue policies under special names, with unusual provisions, salesmen declare that 80 per cent. of their business is on standard forms of endowment and life policies.

Much the same may be said of fire insurance. On account of its wide acceptance in our economic system as a necessity, the agents and the public have a fair knowledge of its principal features. The outstanding divisions are made between insurance on the mutual and the straight premium plans, and in the case of the latter between tariff and new tariff. The mutuals usually charge an agreed premium and secure in addition what are known as premium notes, from those insured by them. This enables them, if losses are abnormally high, to collect extra assessments. The tariff companies are members of an association and each maintain a scale of rates agreed on in common whereas the non-tariff companies make their rates as the experience of each dictates.

The situation in the case of companies writing casualty insurance is not so clear. Perhaps the multiplicity of risks covered, may be the cause of misunderstanding; but in any case a great many agents do not know the details of the protection afforded. In one case this year a business man desired to insure his automobile. The agent gave him the rate of the annual premium for complete coverage and neglected to explain that there are five classes of automobile insurance, of which any one or more may be obtained. The prospect concluded the premium was too high and neglected to insure. Had he understood the special need of public liability and property damage protection, he would have been willing to pay for these classes at least.

In another case, an organizer was sent out by a company to encourage its agents to push the sale of credit insurance. He called on an agent in a moderate sized Ontario town. The latter refused to consider selling it, as he knew of no prospects. After some persuasion he called on a local merchant. The latter heard the explanation, admitted that he needed such a policy at that time, and purchased one for a large amount.

No one person will need or can pay for all the classes of protection available, but there is someone in nearly every town who requires each form—automobile, credit, rain, etc. By a careful placing of policies the agent can be a factor in stabilizing business in his own community, increase his own sales and the business of the companies he represents.

Secretary to Leave Life Underwriters

At the meeting of the executive council of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, held on July 18, J. H. Castle Graham tendered his resignation as general secretary of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, and editor of the "Life Underwriters' News." The resignation was very reluctantly accepted by the executive council.

Mr. Graham is a graduate of McMaster University, Toronto, and was appointed corresponding secretary of the Life Underwriters' Association in 1915. In 1916 he was appointed the first general secretary of the association and in 1917 he was made treasurer as well. At the time of his original appointment, the association had a membership of 23 locals with 800 members. Under his guidance there are now 44 locals with 2,000 members. He has acted as editor of the "Life Underwriters' News," and has made it one of the finest life insurance magazines on the North American continent. He has also been responsible to a great extent for the campaign of life insurance advertising, carried on throughout Canada during the past two years.

An announcement of interest is shortly expected regarding Mr. Graham's future.

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Three Concerns Drill For Oil Near Irma

EDMONTON.—Three oil concerns will soon have rigs on the Irma Wainwright oil fields. The Imperial has started a well 8½ miles east of Irma.

The drill and foundation timbers for the operation of the Irma Oil Development company are in place on the edge of the town of the same name, the directors hoping to commence work very shortly. The first endeavor will be to bring in a gas well to light the town, following which the precious fluid will be gone after.

The British Petroleums, located six miles north of Wainwright are now ready to commence work on their new drilling, and a start will be made the first of the week.

Another drill is to be put in on the Viking field by a company which is to supply Edmonton with gas—the Northwestern Utilities—and it is understood that it is the intention of this company to drill for oil as soon as the natural gas supply for the city has been arranged for.

CANADA'S FOREIGN COMMERCE AGAIN MOVING UPWARDS

Favorable Balance of Trade In June First This Year

FARM EXPORTS GROW

And Exports of Forest Products Also Larger—Building Increases Shown In Imports

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—As Canada is importing much capital into the country on which burdens of interest are being piled up, it is a matter of no inconsiderable pleasure to observe the turn in June from unfavorable balances of trade to a favorable balance of trade. This was over $9,000,000 for the month. Our exports during June increased considerably and totalled $93,750,837 as compared with $71,760,563 in June, 1922. Imports also increased to $84,632,624 as against $61,668,729. This left a balance in Canada's favor of $9,118,213 for the month, although in each of the five previous months of 1923 an unfavorable balance in trade has been the result. Trade for the month was the greatest for any June since 1920.

It is in the export of agricultural produce that the largest increase comes and a small portion of this probably represents a higher level of values than a year ago. The present exportation of cattle from Canada to Great Britain is not showing up to the degree expected but may later be a larger factor in annual exports. Agricultural exports for the month were $40,957,940 as against $30,418,958 in the previous year. The second largest item in the exports is forest products, which totalled $25,146,150, an increase of about 25 per cent. over the previous year. This represents the larger trade in pulp and paper and in lumber. The increased building activity in Canada this year as compared with last year is indicated in the larger imports of iron and steel and non-metallic minerals. Imports are not greatly increased in any other single branch.

Comparative Figures of Trade

The exports and imports of Canada for the three months ending with June for the past three years have been as follows:

	1923	1922	1921
Exp. .	$93,750,837	$71,760,563	$58,576,299
Imp. .	84,632,624	61,668,729	57,643,648
Bal. .	*$9,118,213	*$10,091,834	*$ 932,651

*Favorable.

Three months ending with June—

	1923	1922	1921
	$	$	$
Imp.	237,079,210	175,485,557	191,456,572
Exp.	220,207,642	172,824,234	161,409,920
Deb. Bal.	16,872,568	2,661,323	30,046,652

The following table shows the imports for the month of June under the several classifications as compared with the imports for the month of June, 1922, and a similar comparison is added of the exports:

Imports for June

	June, 1923	June, 1922
Agric. prod.	$19,132,565	$14,776,566
Animals, etc. ...	4,270,566	3,118,603
Textiles, etc. ...	13,638,432	12,234,747
Forest, etc	3,777,755	2,772,005
Iron and steel ..	17,470,117	11,376,979
Other ores	3,740,237	3,139,379
Non-metals	15,756,354	8,295,057
Chemicals, etc. ..	2,394,727	2,054,709
Miscellaneous ..	4,451,861	3,901,684

Exports for June

	June, 1923	June, 1922
Agric. prod. ...	$40,957,940	$30,418,958
Animals, etc. ...	10,386,116	9,881,796
Textiles, etc. ...	805,880	923,546
Forest, etc.	25,146,150	20,022,455
Iron and steel ..	5,969,868	478,852
Other ores	4,802,437	58,258
Non-metals	2,748,280	30,549
Chemicals, etc. ..	1,364,334	966,825
Miscellaneous ..	1,569,832	1,470,480

United States Imports Billions Raw Materials

The growing demand of the manufacturers of the country for material purchased in other parts of the world is illustrated by the latest import figures which indicate that the value of manufacturing material imported in the fiscal year which ended in June, 1923, aggregated nearly 2½ billion dollars, as against an annual average of less than a billion dollars in the years immediately preceding the war. While higher prices are in part responsible for this increase, it is quite apparent that the quantity of manufacturing material coming from abroad constantly increases.

Compilations made by the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York show that the total value of imports of raw material for use in manufacturing totaled about $1,500,000,000 in the fiscal year which ended with June 30, while manufactures for further use in manufacturing aggregated about $750,000,000. The very highest record made in the pre-war period was $635,000,000 of raw materials imported and $350,000,000 of manufactures for further use in manufacturing, so that the record of the fiscal year 1923 is about 2⅓ times as great in stated value as in the highest pre-war year.

Record Volume of Bank Credit in U.S.

The volume of bank credit now employed in the United States, as indicated by the recent consolidated report of the member banks of the Federal Reserve System, is larger than in any previous period. The total loans and investments of these banks, which have about three-fourths of the commercial banking resources of the country, have increased $2,900,000,000 since March, 1922, and exceed $26,300,000,000, or $600,000,000 more than in the spring of 1920.

Banking resources, however, are not strained, according to a review of the banking situation in the current issue of the Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Interest rates are relatively low, and there has been no pyramiding of credit through excessive borrowing at the Federal Reserve banks, as was the case three years ago.

Helping the Farmer by Legislation

George S. Mumford, President of Commonwealth Trust Company, Boston.

No subject can possibly be of greater importance than the economic welfare of the farmer. If the prices he receives for the foods he produces are too low to enable him to live in comfort and to stimulate him to constantly greater and more effective efforts to increase the production of what constitutes necessities of life for the country at large, we are all badly off in very deed. Under ideal conditions the men who raise the food we eat should receive good prices, adequate transportation facilities to the markets at reasonable rates and ample credit to finance the purchase of improved machinery and equipment.

In the past, the farmer has nearly always had a feeling that he was ill-treated, but the true causes of the wrongs have been ill defined in his mind and the political remedies attempted most unwise. Partly for this reason the rest of the community who were not farmers have opposed his efforts to do what he thought would improve his lot, for they had learned from experience to believe that the various political nostrums advocated by the farmer would be of no help to him and would only result in general ruin to the country. Unlimited greenbacks, free silver, and government currency issues based on perishable food stuffs, are some of them. At the present time the price of farm products is one-third higher than it was the year before the war, while clothing, fuel, building materials and house furnishings are practically twice the prices maintaining in 1913. This ought not to be so. It seems clearly contrary to all ideas of fairness and it is not too much to say that if prolonged, would prove a real menace to civilization.

Fuel, food and their transportation are the three great essentials to organized society, and those who furnish them should receive adequate compensation.

At the present moment the relations between those who produce the food and the railroads that transport it are strained, and on the farmers' part possibly more hostile than usual. They find the supply of cars inadequate and freight rates higher than they have been accustomed to in the past. The general result is that they are blaming the railroads because their crops are relatively unprofitable. They are demanding through the Farms bloc in Washington new legislation to insure them adequate and cheaper transportation. There are mutterings that if the railroads are really financially unable to do this, the Federal Government shall take them over and stand the deficit.

As a matter of fact the Government has already demonstrated its imbecility as operator of our railroads, and the farmers only two years ago were of all classes in the community the loudest in proclaiming this fact. But they have suffered greatly during the year past from lack of cars, while the low grain prices have made the higher freight rates seem a very real hardship.

It seems perfectly clear that both the farmers and the railroads should receive adequate return for their products and service. That food prices should be so low as to bring about a dispute as to which should stand the loss is a severe reflection on the intelligence of the nation.

It is obviously in the markets and the methods employed to distribute foods to the consumer, where the causes lie that lead to the gross inequities which exist in prices.

The right kind of legislation to bring about a well-ordered policy for a better system of marketing will help the farmer as well as everyone else. This great economic reform is unlikely to result immediately from any laws yet suggested; it will, in fact, require many years of patient effort.

Cooperative Marketing

Probably the best results as yet obtained by the farmers from regulated effort to establish and maintain proper prices have come through cooperative marketing. Much necessarily depends upon the ability of the management of the various cooperative associations, but on the whole the results so far have been encouraging. It seems as if this development might be followed much farther on the present lines, independently of politics, and if this be possible, the results will then be durable. The so-called farmers' representatives in Congress are showing activity in this direction. A bill has also been introduced for a great corporation financed by the Federal Government to carry and market farm products. It is to have a capital of one hundred million dollars and its declared object is "to provide a market for the sale of agricultural products and eliminate commissions between producer and consumer." Such an attempt to revolutionize trade in food may at least do good from the point of view of educating and instructing the public. The problem towards which this may be fairly regarded as a first move is, however, too vast and intricate to be quickly solved.

Clearly, such solution lies in the ultimate elimination of speculation in foods, in the stabilizing of food prices at levels that are fair to the farmers. The constant fluctuations in food prices work in the long run the really great hardship, but it is utter folly to attempt to relieve it by penalizing the railroads and enacting legislation tending to reduce the efficient operation and to retard the natural growth and expansion of the great transportation systems.

Nothing more nearly affects every person than adequate supply of food. Why, then; should this great question be allowed to be obscured through natural, perhaps, but utterly useless quarrels between farmers and the railroads, while the rest of the country wants them both to conduct their affairs with profit sufficient to stimulate them to constant endeavor for great efficiency and increased output? The farmers and the railroads should for their mutual interest and protection be allies and not enemies.

Originated the Whale-Back

Commercial West.

Up and down the Great Lakes and to everybody interested in inland navigation in America, Captain Alexander McDougall, the famous sailor and shipbuilder who died at Duluth, May 23, was known by name or reputation. Captain McDougall was 78 years old at the time of his death. He was born in Scotland, March 16, 1845, and when nine years of age came to the United States with his parents. In 1870 he located in Minnesota. His inventions made possible the utilization of Minnesota's sand iron ores.

Captain McDougall is noted, among other achievements as the man who originated the idea of those strange-looking but wonderful cargo-boats the "whale-backs." Nothing like them was ever seen on any other waters than the Great Lakes, of which these remarkable vessels are one of the features. The idea of these boats was to attain maximum carrying capacity, combined with inherent qualities which would make them impervious to wind. What they have attained in this direction is a matter of record for all time in shipping annals.

Captain McDougall had an extraordinary career. He was successively sailor, mate, pilot, captain, contracting stevedore, vessel agent, and steamship line manager. He helped to plan and build for the Great Lakes, the Mississippi River, and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, more than 100 ships, worth over $8,000,000. He was also author of an extremely interesting and authoritative report upon freight vessels and navigation upon the Mississippi River, which he prepared for a commission of United States engineers who were looking, in 1911, for boat plans to meet the special difficulties of that capricious waterway.

Previous to this he had built a steamer and two barges, all steel vessels, at a total cost of $125,914, for work on the Mississippi River; and in 1900 these were loaded with the largest cargoes that ever went down that river. These cargoes were successfully delivered at New Orleans at half the rate of insurance for both ship and cargo that any vessel had ever obtained on that river.

In 1892, before the larger St. Lawrence canals were built, three of his large whaleback boats were sent to sea, to cross the Atlantic. As no pilot could be found to take them down from the Great Lakes to tidewater, he undertook to learn the work, and safely ran out the vessels. Before the deep, wide channels to Lake Superior were constructed, he built 40 whaleback vessels. Later, when it was made possible for all classes of vessels to travel to and from Lake Superior, the clamshell system for loading and unloading iron ore and coal was introduced. As the rounded deck of the whaleback was not so well suited for the clamshell, the whaleback construction was stopped, but the vessels were still to be seen doing good work.

Among Captain McDougall's greatest achievements was a whaleback passenger vessel built for the Chicago World's Fair, with a guarantee that she would be launched within three months, make 20 miles an hour and be able to take on or unload 5,000 passengers inside five minutes. This guarantee was carried out. In fact, over 7,000 persons were allowed on board on the trial trip, probably the largest number of people ever on one vessel. During 1893, at the World's Fair, the Christopher Columbus, as the vessel was called, carried 1,700,000 people. After the Fair, she entered on a long career as an excursion boat from Chicago to Milwaukee, her Government allowance being fixed at the enormous number of 4,000 people.

Captain McDougall was interested in numerous Minnesota enterprises, mainly public utility companies. He was also interested in banking, being at the time of his death vice-president of the City National Bank of Duluth.

YOUNG BANKERS MOVING ON TO HIGHER POSTS

(Continued from page 9)

GRADUATES IN ASSOCIATES' COURSE

Honours

The following candidates have been awarded the standing of Associate of the Canadian Bankers' Association, with honors. They have passed in all six subjects of the Associates' examination, obtaining sixty per cent. or over in each subject, and seventy-five per cent. or over on the aggregate. The list is in order of standing:

A. D. Harper (Montreal), Belleville, Ont.; M. E. A. Marshall (Imperial), Portage La Prairie, Man.; R. B. McDowell (Montreal), Balcarres, Sask., equal; V. H. Atkinson (Hamilton), Owen Sound, Ont.; E. P. Smith (Union), Moose Jaw, Sask.; S. R. Nichols (Toronto), Bailieboro, Ont.; H. A. Lawrence (Molsons), Exeter, Ont.; J. R. Hand (Home), London, Ont.; J. F. Ellett (Commerce), Bawlf, Alta.; Miss E. Sirois (Commerce), St. Ferdinand d'Halifax, Que.; R. E. Daw (Commerce), Delia, Alta.; M. A. C. Brine (Union) Brandon, Man.; C. H. Wrinch (Union), Hazelton, B.C.; R. D. Isaac (Hamilton) Mortlach, Sask.; R. K. Armstrong (Royal), Lloydminster, Sask., equal; W. H. Moore (Toronto), Brockville, Ont.; J. S. Ink (Imperial), Nelson, B. C.; R. Haining (Union) Waterhole, Alta.; A. L. Leslie (Royal), Ripley, Ont.; C. R. Malcolm (Union), Didsbury, Alta.; G. F. Trevejo (Royal), Coalmont, B.C., equal; E. Metcalfe (Nova Scotia), St. George, N.B.; R. Buckley (Commerce), Sifton, Man.; J. H. Watson (Commerce), Central Butte, Sask., equal; S. G. Rankin (Nova Scotia), Port Carling, Ont.; E. Kristensen (Weyburn Security), Midale, Sask.; R. A. Brossard (Weyburn Security), Osage, Sask.; C. Stuart (Royal), Strasbourg, Sask.; F. A. Maples (Toronto), Brantford, Ont.; W. L. Briceland (Royal), Wolfe Island, Ont.; W. H. Jackson (Molsons), St. Thomas, Ont.; Laura D. Shaw (Montreal), Woodstock, N.B.; O. Myre (Molsons), Montreal, Que.; R. B. Solomon (Toronto), Toronto Ont.

Pass

The following candidates have been awarded the standing of Associate of the Canadian Bankers' Association. They succeeded in passing all six subjects of the Associates' Course, obtaining forty per cent. or over in each subject and sixty per cent. or over on the aggregate. The list is in order of standing:

L. D. Smith (Montreal), North Battleford, Sask.; C. D. Kerr (Montreal), Vancouver, B.C.; C. B. A. Studer (Union), Havana, Cuba; G R. Conrad (Royal), Halifax, N.S.; A. Birmingham (Royal), Montreal, Que.; W. Weir (Hamilton), Goderich, Ont., equal; H. E. Morris (Montreal), Starbuck, Man.; L. A. Shearer (Union), Waterhole, Alta.; J. M. McGillis (Montreal), Williamstown, Ont.; J. W. Berges (Nova Scotia), Kingston, Ont.; J. C. MacDonald (Hamilton), Meota, Sask.; M. B. Brennan (Standard), Windsor, Ont.; C. H. Foster (Commerce), Montague, P. E. I., equal; F. A. Graham (Commerce), Prince Albert, Sask.; R. Woodbridge (Nova Scotia), Truro, N.S.; T.L. Jolliffe (Montreal), Alexander, Man.; F. S. Sharpe (Montreal), Fredericton, N.B.; F. A. Carey (Union), Duchess, Alta.; W. C. Cochrane (Molsons), Morrisburg, Ont.; G. S. Abraham (Commerce) Paris, Ont.; P. M. Husby (Weyburn Security), Darmody, Sask.; R. A. Neilson (Commerce), Kamsack, Sask., equal; R. P. Adams (Montreal), London, Ont.; G. W. Poole (Nova Scotia), Toronto, Ont.; C. O. Hudson (Nova Scotia), Toronto, Ont.; G. Lawson (Montreal), Dominion City, Man., equal; E. J. Valois (Toronto), Gaspe, Que.; A. E. S. Warrington (Montreal), Russell, Man., equal; J. R. Curry (Nova Scotia), Toronto, Ont.; N. G. Johnson (Montreal), Wheatley, Ont., equal; R. C. Sillers (Nova Scotia), Toronto, Ont.; G. Olson (Hamilton), Brandon, Man.; C. Joudry (Imperial), Wynward, Sask.; J. C. Brennan (Nova Scotia) Fairville, N.B.; A. C. Culley (Standard), Toronto, Ont.; R. M. Woodard (Commerce), Portage La Prairie, Man.; M. F. Meredith (Montreal), New Westminster, B. C.; C. A. Davis (Montreal), Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; B. R. Johnson (Commerce), Shaunavon, Sask.; O. Playne (Commerce), Maisonneuve, Que.; H. R. Delany (Royal), Great Village, N.S.; L. A. Gould (Toronto), Gananoque, Ont.; O. A. Reynolds (Montreal), Toronto, Ont., equal; H. J Faulhafer (Union), Bruderheim, Alta.; R. C. Spencer (Commerce), Grimsby, Ont.; Gladys R. Cadman (Nova Scotia), Port Elgin, N. B.; R. Silva-White (Montreal), Chilliwack, B. C., equal; M. Hauri (Commerce), Toronto, Ont.; L. G. Watson (Commerce), Guelph, Ont., equal; M. L. Selkirk (Royal), Stettler, Alta.; Winnifred Allen (Commerce), Montague, P.E.I.; C. F. Bullmore (Commerce), Winnipeg, Man.; M. J. Mongeon (Weyburn Security), Pangman, Sask.; equal; C. C. Hoffer (Molsons), Bridgeport, Ont.; S. K. Crawford (Nova Scotia), Edmonton, Alta.; B. K. Evans (Hamilton), Port Hammond, B.C.; P. M. Winchester (Toronto), Port Hope, Ont.; F. H. Woolley (Montreal), Owen Sound, Ont., equal; W. H. Porch (Toronto), Preeceville, Sask.; C. Summers (Nova Scotia), Calgary, Alta., equal.

The Canadian Wheat Crop

REPORT OF

The Winnipeg FREE PRESS

These weeks—the critical period when the grain is in the making, is the month of the **"rumor crop."** Stories of blight, drouth, rust, rain, hail and failure vie on one hand with gloomy predictions of the dire consequences of over-production.

It is the responsibility of the WINNIPEG FREE PRESS, in its periodical survey of the crop, to present an accurate picture of conditions as they stand at the day of date over the whole West. Its fourth report, of July 17 (which will be mailed in full on request), is summarized as follows:

BEST CROP OUTLOOK SINCE 1915

The Free Press presents to-day its fourth crop report for 1923, covering the three prairie provinces. The three weeks that have elapsed since the last report have been critical ones, as it is generally during this period that Western Canada's crop is either assured or damage occurs. There has been some damage, more especially from hail, but the total does not appear heavy, being confined to small areas with only a partial loss. The general verdict of the Free Press crop correspondents indicates that the outlook, insofar as the wheat, oats and barley crops are concerned, is the best since 1915, while the rye crop generally is only fair, and somewhat disappointing in many districts. The coarse grains are reported to be a little late.

Practically the whole of the west has now received sufficient moisture to carry the crops to maturity. In a few districts there has been an excess of moisture.

Contrary to many reports that have been reaching Winnipeg, the damage from black rust at this date is almost nil. Several districts report slight rust, but it does not seem to have reached beyond the leaf, and is not developing, or very slowly. With favorable weather for the next two weeks, it would not appear that the damage from rust will be in any way serious.

Twenty-two points out of 286 reporting speak of having found evidence of the western stem saw-fly working, but the damage to date is very slight.

There has not been the slightest damage from frost at any point.

Summing up the general situation, it would appear that the excellent crop promise has been maintained during the past three weeks, and with favorable weather from this on, the West will be assured of a bountiful crop, far above the average.

NOTE—In 1915, the year of the bumper crop, the western acreage was 13,867,715 acres, while the estimated wheat area this year is over 19,500,000 acres.

It is still too early to foretell yield with any degree of reasonable probability; but this is certain. Western Canada has over twenty millions of acres under wheat—green, lush, vigorous and splendid to-day, rapidly ripening for the reaper under the rays of the Western sun. Districts may be doomed to suffer, but the West is bigger than any district, and a golden flood is gathering to pour its way to market.

The Western farms are producing to-day in every way. Whether profitable in itself or not, that production necessarily entails a corresponding volume of business.

You can pin your faith on Western Canada and advertise your goods in that territory.

You will advertise first and always in the FREE PRESS. It is the main stem in the arterial circulation to trade, the dominant medium. The use of its columns, together with selection from the live newspapers of the farther Western centres, affords the surest road to profit, the most flexible, the most economical, the most responsive, the most complete coverage of this vast area.

Ask Your Advertising Agency

Daily—The Winnipeg FREE PRESS, Morning and Evening
Weekly—The FREE PRESS PRAIRIE FARMER

Special Representatives:

MONTREAL,
C. A. Abraham,
232 St. James Street.

TORONTO,
Edgar J. Guy,
Royal Bank Bldg.

Mid-Year Statement June 30, 1923

The excellent condition of the Ontario Equitable is shown by the following financial summary. This includes the business of the Policyholders Mutual Life which the Ontario Equitable acquired on May 15, 1923.

Assets		$1,199,280.37
Liabilities		1,017,103.49
Paid-Up Capital	$102,000.00	
Surplus	80,176.88	
Excess of Assets—Being Surplus Security to Policyholders		182,176,88

Insurance in Force $23,100,000

Net Premium Income for 6 months (Commissions and Reinsurance deducted), $168,971.22.

53% of Assets Consist of Government and Municipal Bonds and Debentures of highest class and over 13% of First Mortgages.

Policy Reserves are $850,295.00, being 83% of Company's liabilities.

The Ontario Equitable Life & Accident Insurance Company
HOME OFFICE WATERLOO, ONTARIO
S. V. FREEMAN, Provincial Manager, 239 Roy Bldg., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

STATEMENT -- *6 Months Ending June 30, 1923*

Five weeks after the location of its Home Office at Waterloo the Merchants Casualty mid-year financial report shows a Paid-Up Capital of $118,046.97 and a Contingent Reserve (Surplus) of $17,234.39. Premiums for 1923 will approximate One Million Dollars.

Assets		$448,374.57
Reserves for Protection of Policyholders	$192,812.48	313,093.21
Other Reserves	120,280.73	
Paid-Up Capital	$118,046.97	
Contingent Reserve	17,234.39	
Excess of Assets being Surplus Security to Policyholders		$135,281.36

Bonds and Debentures are 68% of Assets. Policy Reserves are 61% of Liabilities.

MERCHANTS CASUALTY COMPANY
Chief Executive Office: WATERLOO, ONTARIO
E. F. SEAGRAM, President. S. C. TWEED, Vice-President. L. M. FINGARD, General Manager.

BUILDING HELD UP BECAUSE WORKERS CANNOT BE FOUND

Employers Want Ottawa to Bring Mechanics From Britain

BUT UNIONS PROTEST

Organized Labor Opposes Scheme to go More Aggressively After Immigrants of Mechanic Type

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The shortage of skilled labor for building construction in Canada has been a real factor in tying up many large projects that would otherwise have gone ahead, according to contractors and builders. In asking the Dominion government to take immediate steps to promote immigration, from Great Britain especially, of skilled artisans in the building trades, the contracting and building industries of Canada are trying to remedy a situation that has become very troublesome.

The recent conference at Ottawa between employers in the industry and the minister of labor gave the contractors and builders an opportunity to show how the development of the country was being held up because of the shortage of trained workmen. Exodus to the United States of many workers has created the present situation. The discussion has also brought into bold relief the very definite opposition of organized labor in Canada to any increased immigration activities. The unions declare that unemployment reported by the local unions denies the existence of any shortage of mechanics. They proceed, in a memorandum to the minister of labor:

> The Trade Union representatives see no good reason why there should be any special effort made by the Department of Immigration to induce immigrant building trade mechanics to come to Canada to fill the "rush-hour jobs" for three months at the most, when it is so clearly shown (even by the employers) that there are thousands of mechanics unemployed during almost half of the year.
>
> "We claim that the natural flow of immigration to Canada will be quite sufficient to meet all reasonable labor requirements, and will also take care of the natural growth of Canada from year to year."

Bricklayers Are Needed

The shortage is most acutely felt by the building industry in the case of bricklayers and plasterers, although in some localities carpenters are difficult to obtain. The shortage is not a new development but has been growing for some time as the volume of building has developed. The Association of Canadian Building Industries has for some time advocated as a means to overcome the shortage of skilled workmen the establishment of provincial systems of apprenticeship training, embodying the use of the technical and vocational schools. Such a system of apprenticeship training would take a long time to get under way and for the next few years it is anticipated that the present situation will continue and may, in fact, be aggravated by further migration of workmen to the United States, whither they are attracted by the abnormally high wages and bonuses.

The association has, therefore, endeavored to get Ottawa to go more strenuously after immigration of such workers from Great Britain. As a preliminary, a questionnaire was sent to unions and to builders. The unions almost unanimously stated that no more workers could have been used in their trades in 1922. The builders, on the other hand, reported a very pronounced shortage of skilled workers.

Looks Now to Ottawa

At the recent conference, representatives of the builders' association claimed that the returns from the employers showed the need for more skilled men in the bricklaying and plastering trades. Steps should be taken at once to give publicity to the need for such workers in Great Britain and every facility should be extended for their entry into Canada.

It is doubtful at this stage if the government will do anything to help out the contractors this year. Meanwhile the building season is advancing and as projects now under way get ahead the competition for the available supply of men becomes more keen. Jobs will be held up, the builders claim, waiting for men, and this will result in loss of time, unemployment in other dependent trades and increased costs. Practical employers have put the problem up to the government for action and are waiting for some indication that the policy of the government will not be to restrict future immigration to farmers, farm laborers and domestic servants.

LICENSES ISSUED

Licenses issued by the department of insurance, Ottawa, during the week were as follows:

The Continental Insurance Co. for inland transportation insurance; Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company of New York, to write inland transportation insurance, and the Agricultural Insurance Co., to accept automobile insurance, excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person, and inland transportation insurance.

BENSON & HEDGES

Sales for the month of May, reported by Benson & Hedges (Canada), amounted to $79,443 as compared with $117,663 for the corresponding month of last year. Sales for April and May amounted to $142,177 compared with $196,483 for the corresponding two months last year.

Investing in Our Forests

A number of river drivers had their lunch the other day on an island in northern Quebec. When they left the island, they left their fire burning. A few trees caught fire and while the men noticed the flames they thought nothing of it because the fire was on an island and they expected it to burn itself out. But a favorable wind enable the fire to jump from the island to the mainland. It is still burning and to date has restroyed 350 square miles of pulpwood lands. At a minimum of $1,200 a square mile, the timber that has been destroyed has a value of well over $400,000.

Another fire in Quebec that was set by carelessness burned 2,000 acres of timberland that had a value of $2,000 an acre. The pulpwood on this area would have been sufficient to run the entire Laurentide plant at Grand Mere, Que., forever, allowing for natural growth. And the Laurentide Co. supports a town of 7,000 people, almost everyone of whom is dependent directly or indirectly on the company.

This is the economic side of forest fires; their deadening effect upon the paper industry. It may be less sensational than the effect of forest fires on the northern Ontario mining camps, but from the standpoint of Canada's future it is just as important.

Millions of dollars are invested in pulp and paper mills in Canada, in water powers and town sites. These millions are in danger unless there is proper protection against fire and an adequate policy of reforestation. Some of the provinces receive as much as one-third of their revenue from these forests and yet they are spending hardly anything to insure the continuance of this revenue. It is largely to awaken public sentiment to such a degree that it will be possible for the men in charge of the governmental affairs to spend with public approval, that such companies as the Laurentide Co. are spending thousands of dollars a year on a policy of reforestation. The Laurentide Co. by 1925 will be setting out five million new trees a year or approximately as many as it consumes. But as an economic and practical matter, reforestation is not poitible for the ordinary pulp and paper company. It is entirely up to the provincial government just as protection against forest fires is a question for provincial control.

Hon. Honoré Mercier, minister of lands and forests of the province of Quebec, has been studying this question and undoubtedly the incoming ministry in Ontario will also make a careful study of the question of conserving our forestry resources. But the governments cannot act without public support. Adequate forestry protection may involve the annual expenditure of a large part of the income now received from the forests. Business men must appreciate that when this expenditure is made that it is a proper and justifiable, in fact, necessary expenditure. They should indicate their approval of such investments in Canada's future.

Canada must look after its forests or pretty soon its most important industry and the chief source of its manufactured exports—the timber and paper industry—will disappear.

AMERICAN BOATS REFUSE TO COME INTO LAKE TRADE

Grain Rates Legislation Has Not Pleased Anyone Yet

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—With protests coming from West and East alike concerning the Inland Water Freight Rates Act it is apparent that this legislation is satisfactory to no one. This is the act passed by the Dominion Parliament to implement the recommendation of the commission investigating grain rates on the Great Lakes, and which has put control of lake freight rates in the hands of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

The farmers of the West, who demanded legislation of this type, are frankly complaining and feel that the act is so obscure that it does not give them the protection against exorbitant freight rates that they demanded. The vessel-owners are equally at sea.

Interpretation by counsel for the grain shippers and for the shipping companies of some of the clauses of the act has tied the hands of both sides. For instance, lawyers for the vessel owners read into the act an absolute prohibition of quoting advance rates for space. Ordinarily at this time of the year the shipping companies would have booked a great deal of space ahead but they have no bookings for grain shipments at all now although it is not a long time until the crop begins to move. They have all filed their rates for carrying grain but these rates are subject to change without notice so long as the Board of Grain Commissioners approves the new schedules from time to time.

American Boats Stay Out

The grain shippers had hoped that the act would permit American vessels to enter the grain trade but it now appears that the American vessels are not anxious to come in on the terms offered. There have been suggestions that the American boats are working hand in hand with a combination of Canadian vessel owners and have agreed to stay out of the trade even if coasting laws are suspended but shippers declare that there is no such combination. They state, quietly, when pressed for explanations for the absence of American boats on the scene, that if the American boats came into the trade they would have to file their schedules of rates and the Interstate Commerce Commission would take the hint and force them to adopt a policy of open rate fixing and schedule filing between American ports.

The complaints of Western Canada on the new legislation may be summed up by quoting briefly from the Manitoba Free Press which refers to the fact that none of the members of the Board of Grain Commissioners are at their desks now and proceeds to say:

"It was to be anticipated that such new legislation would not work smoothly at the first and what the grain trade feel is that there should have been an official interpretation of the act together with rules and regulations for procedure issued by the Minister of Trade and Commerce immediately after the passage of the act. This does not seem an unreasonable stand.

"It is a common practice to make charterings for the movement of the fall crop as early at least as the last week of June and chartering should be liberal in July. But with no members of the Board of Grain Commission at home to consult with, and the commission without definite instructions if it were home, it is hardly to be wondered that the trade is in a state of irritation and confusion, much of which might have been avoided by a little prompter action on the part of Mr. Robb.

"The posting of contracts is another phase of the act which is giving anxiety to the trade. They say: 'It would have been sufficient for the Board of Grain Commissioners to receive the information in detail as to cargo space, time for shipment and destination of grain for carriage without this being made the property of the whole trade by being posted in a conspicuous place in the Grain Exchange.'

"Rightly or wrongly they claim that this is putting undue power into the hands of the elevator companies to, as they phrase it, 'put the screws on' if they know ahead when a shipper has to load and what space he has to fill.

"Another phase of the act under question is the matter of discrimination in rates. The act says that if vessels' owners, after posting tariffs and without notice of chance 'charge in excess of those tariffs' they shall be liable to such and such penalties.

"Counsel for various grain firms have given their clients an opinion to the effect that if a vessel owner, finding it impossible to fill out a load at the original filed tariff, takes a portion of cargo at a lower rate, he will be liable for the return to the shippers chartering the first portion of the space of the difference between what they agreed to pay and the price at which the vessel carries the balance of cargo.

"Time is pressing, shippers are anxious to charter, boat owners are undoubtedly anxious to charter also. A very speedy interpretation of the act from Hon. J. A. Robb together with definite instructions as to how it is to be administered would be decidedly in order, together with a statement as to what is proposed to be done in case coasting laws are suspended and American vessels decline to come in and file tariffs."

CANADIAN PACIFIC

The Canadian Pacific Railway reports gross earnings for the third week of July amounting to $3,254,000 as compared with $2,991,000 for the corresponding period in 1922, an increase of $263,000.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the week ending July 14, were $4,671,162, or an increase of $235,790 compared with the corresponding period in 1922. Earnings from January 1, to July 14, amounted to $126,136,973, an increase of $14,673,799.

Is Sir Adam Dictating?

With the dismissal of J. G. Ramsden as Ontario Hydro Commissioner, there is considerable discussion as to what Premier Ferguson's summary action may indicate in regard to Beck domination in the cabinet.

Both of Sir Adam's associates appointed by the Drury Government have now been disposed of. Col. Carmichael was first put on the board by Mr. Drury in an effort to keep the government informed as to the Chippawa project so that there might be some check on the rising flood of millions of public money into that undertaking. This did not stop the legislature being supplied with misinformation. Premier Drury then appointed the late Fred Millar, but it is no secret that that appointment proved to be a disappointment to the premier. Mr. Ramsden in better serving the government was, of course, a source of annoyance to the autocratic chairman.

However, while the dismissal of Mr. Ramsden and the acceptance of the resignation of Col. Carmichael are no doubt pleasing events to Sir Adam, Mr. Ferguson has evidently not consulted him in the appointment of J. R. Cooke and his selection of the third member will decide the balance of power. The idea of having the municipalities represented on the board is a proper one in view of their part in the financing, but unless the board is enlarged such an appointment would probably result in the selection of an enthusiast who would not exercise the sound business judgment in regard to the spending program which is so greatly to be desired. Also it is pointed out that while Mr. Ferguson has urged on the Gregory Commission to expedite its investigation, he has nevertheless asked for a report, and that report it is to be hoped will be a factor in arranging his power policy.

The latest developments, however, should help to destroy any remaining delusion that the Hydro is not in politics.

ADD 60,000 H.P. TO OTTAWA AND HULL CO. OUTFIT

New Owners Will Develop Hydraulic Site At Calumet

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Ottawa and Hull Power Company, now producing 40,000 horse power of electrical energy at Chaudiere Falls, between Ottawa and Hull, will have an output of 100,000 h.p. when the plans of the new owners are carried to completion.

Next week will see the offering of $1,500,000 of preferred stock in the new company and this issue will be followed by an offering of $2,500,000 of 6 per cent. thirty year bonds. The financing will be arranged in Canada and will be in charge of Nesbitt, Thomson and Company. The money so raised will form a part of the purchase of the property from the former owners. Later a subsidiary corporation will be formed to finance and construct the new power developments that are planned. The company has horsepower sites capable of producing up to 90,000 h.p., but a minimum of 60,000 h.p. of 24 hour energy is all that is now spoken of for the new development.

Started as Family Affair

The company was started some years ago by the Egans and Blackburns of Ottawa, and has always been regarded as a family affair. It has been known as the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company. No bonds have been issued nor have any public offerings of stock been made. The capital for the development has been supplied by the partners in the enterprise. The company has been a wholesaler of power chiefly. Power is supplied to the city of Ottawa and the city of Hull; to the Ottawa Electric Company, and to some large manufacturers, such as Eddy's, J. R. Booth and Son, British American Nickel Company. In this way about 40,000 horse power has been distributed. It is proposed to continue a similar policy of power disposal under the new company. No attempt will be made to build up a distribution system in either Ottawa or Hull.

New Site at Calumet

The purchaser of the property was A. J. Nesbitt, head of Nesbitt, Thomson and Company, which is financing the purchase, and will also finance the later additions to the company's output of power. No statement has been made of the price paid for the property, but unofficial figures place it in the neighborhood of $4,500,000. The new control will facilitate the enlargement of the company's output. This had been planned for some time, but the earlier partners in the enterprise have not been as active recently as formerly, and ambitious plans to utilize all the hydraulic energy controlled by the company have been held up.

The subsidiary corporation that will be formed to construct the new dam and power house will likely be known as the Ottawa River Power Company. The site it will operate is at Calumet, about 50 miles up the river from Ottawa. The amount of the capital that will be required for the purposes of the Ottawa River Power Company is as yet undetermined, but it also will be raised in Canada, if present plans go through.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

DIVIDEND No. 168

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a **Dividend of Three Per Cent.** for the current quarter, being at the rate of **Twelve Per Cent. per annum** upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after the **First day of September** next to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of August, 1923.

By order of the Board.

JOHN R. LAMB,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
July 18th, 1923.

STOCK MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

Week Ending July 24

Banks—	Div. Rate	Ask	Bid	High	Low	Close	Sales
Commerce	12	196	195	197	195	195	64
Dominion	12	195	194½	195	193	195	79
Hamilton	12	158	157	158½	156⅞	157	102
Hochelaga	10	150	—	149	149	149	15
Imperial	12	182	180	182	180⅞	181	133
Molsons	12	170	—	169½	168	168¾	32
Montreal	12	—	235½	236	234⅛	236	147
Nationale	6	100	—	100	99½	100	50
Nova Scotia	16	—	259	260½	259	260	70
Royal	12	221	220	220½	220	220	62
Standard	14	192	—	196	193¾	193¾	27
Toronto	12	187	186	187	185	187	53
Union	10	—	116	116½	116½	116½	5
Industrials, Utilities, etc.							
Abitibi, com.	4	60½	59½	60½	59½	59⅞	1242
Amer. Salesbook, com.	4	38½	36	37	37	37	25
Do., pref.	7	—	89	88¾	88¾	88¾	3
Asbestos Corp., com.	6	53	52	52	51½	52	172
Do., pref.	7	76½	—	76	76	76	70
Atlantic Sugar, com.	—	18	—	17¼	16⅛	17	180
Barcelona Traction	—	19	18	18½	17¾	18½	209
Bell Telephone	8	123	122	123	121¼	122⅜	479
B. C. Fishing	—	16	15	16	13	15	115
Brazilian Traction	4	47¾	47	48	46¾	47⅜	2199
B. E. Steel, com.	—	8	7	7	6	7	192
Do., 1st pref.	7	66	65	63¾	63¾	63¾	10
Do., 2nd pref.	—	21	20	20½	18¼	20½	1670
Brompton Pulp	—	38¾	38	39½	36½	38½	2817
Burt, F. N., com.	10	128	127	127	126½	127	32
Canada Bread, pref.	7	93	92½	93	93	93	108
Can. Car & Foundry, com.	—	28	26½	27½	27	27	360
Do., pref.	—	78½	77	78¼	75	78	800
Canada Cement, com.	6	81	80	82	80	81	285
Do., pref.	7	104½	—	104½	104	104½	81
Canada Steamships, com.	—	15	14	15	13½	14½	370
Do., pref.	—	49	48½	49½	46	48	251
Can. Converters	7	88½	87	88½	87	88½	212
Can. Cottons, com.	8	—	107½	107	107	107	105
Do., pref.	6	90½	89½	89½	89½	89½	15
Can. Foundries, com.	—	30	—	25	25	25	50
Can. General Electric, com.	6	103	102	104¾	102⅛	102¾	865
Do., pref.	7	—	107	107	107	107	5
Can. Locomotive, pref.	7	95¼	94¾	95	94¾	95	20
Can. Pacific Railway	10	151	150	153	150	151	214
Canadian Salt	8	110	—	108	108	108	30
City Dairy, com.	10	—	140½	141	141	141	5
Do., pref.	7	—	99⅞	99¾	99½	99½	21
Consumers Gas	10	—	158½	159	158½	159	53
Cuban Can. Sugar, pref.	—	27	—	29	29	29	2
Detroit United Rly.	6	71	70	71¼	70	71	132
Dominion Bridge	4	67	64	63¾	63	63½	119
Dom. Canners, com.	—	29	28	28⅝	28¼	28½	156
Do., pref.	7	85	84	84	84	84	27
Dominion Glass, com.	7	—	92	93	92	93	115
Do., pref.	7	—	105	105	105	105	35
Dominion Iron, pref.	7	77	—	77½	77½	77½	50
Dom. Steel Corp., pref.	6	76½	74	74½	74½	74½	10
Dominion Telegraph	6	44	43½	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	52
Dom. Textile, com.	4	67	66½	67	66½	66½	704
Do., pref.	7	110½	—	110½	110½	110½	28
Duluth-Superior	—	42	40½	42	41	42	145
Eastern Theatres, pref.	7	—	70	70¾	70	70	10
Goodyear Tire, pref.	7	85	—	89½	84	89½	117
Illinois Traction, com.	—	51	50	50⅝	49	49	236
Do., pref.	6	88	87	87½	86	86¼	44
Interprov. Brick, com.	6	68	67	67	67	67	25
Lake of Woods Milling, com.	12	—	168	168	167	167	35
Laurentide Paper	6	94½	94⅜	95	94	94	1034
Lyall Construction	—	—	20	20¼	20	20	90
Macdonald, A.	—	—	5¼	5	5	5	110
Mackay, com.	7	111½	110	110	109¼	110	199
Do., pref.	4	69	67	68	67¼	67¼	68
Maple Leaf Milling, com.	8	89	—	88½	88½	88½	25
Do., pref.	7	93	—	93½	93	93	30
Mexican Light, pref.	—	—	57½	53	53	53	10
Monarch Knitting, pref.	7	—	82	82	82	82	5
Montreal Light, Heat, Cons.	6	120	—	120½	119½	119½	658
Montreal Telegraph	8	—	52	52	52	52	20
National Breweries, com.	4	49¾	49½	49⅝	48½	49½	445
Do., pref.	7	95½	—	95	95	95	8
Ogilvie Flour, com.	12	—	270	280	280	280	5
Ontario Steel Products, com.	4	45	44	45	44¾	45	105
Ottawa Light and Power	6	—	84	84	84	84	155
Pacific Burt, pref.	7	—	103	103	103	103	5
Penmans, pref.	6	99	97½	98¾	98¼	98¾	2
Price Bros. com.	2	—	43	43½	42	43½	110
Provincial Paper, pref.	7	96	—	96¼	96	96¼	19
Quebec Railway	—	21¼	20½	22	20¾	20¾	862
Riordon, com.	—	3	2	2½	2	2½	70
Rogers, Wm., pref.	7	90	88	90	90	90	1
Russell Motor, pref.	7	—	51	50½	50½	50½	2
Shawinigan Water & Power	7	—	115	116	115	116	63
Sherwin Williams, com.	6	110	109	111	109	111	275
Do., pref.	7	—	100½	100½	100	100½	35
Spanish River Pulp, com.	7	89	87	88⅞	87	87	487
Do., pref.	7	99	98	99	97½	97¾	892
Smith, Howard, Paper, com.	6	—	68	70	68½	68½	27
Do., pref.	8	—	101	102½	101	102½	53
Steel of Canada, com.	7	71	69½	70½	68½	70	413
Do., pref.	7	101	100½	101¼	101	101	101
St. Lawrence Flour, com.	6	57	—	57	55	57	255
St. Maurice Paper	6	100	98	100	99½	99½	55
Toronto Railway	—	81	79	82	76½	79½	692
Tuckett Tobacco, com.	4	51	—	49½	49½	49½	40
Twin City, com.	6	72¼	71¼	73	71¼	72	544
Wabasso Cotton	4	—	72½	72	72	72	25
Winnipeg Electric, com.	—	35½	34½	35	32¼	34¼	218
Do., pref.	7	84½	83	84½	83	84½	34
Woods Manufacturing, com.	8	58	52	58	58	58	1
Canada Landed	10	79	—	78	77⅞	78	49
Can. Permanent	12	187	—	189	187	187	86
Col. Investment	6	8	—	8	8	8	63

TIMBER AND PULPW

Solid tract of 200,000 acres of C
Grant land in British Columbia,
rying more than billion feet of
ber, white pine, cedar, western
lock, spruce and balsam mainly,
little fir and larch. Over half
lion cedar poles. About half
spruce, balsam and hemlock.
price. Will consider Vancouver
Winnipeg improved or Alberta
Saskatchewan farm lands
payment.

JAMES A. NOWELL, Owner,
Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Canada Cement Company Limited

PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS

DIVIDEND NO. 54

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. for the three months ending June 30th, 1923, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the paid up Preference Stock of this Company, has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 16th day of August next to Preference Shareholders of record at the close of business July 31st, 1923.

H. L. DOBLE,
Secretary.

Montreal, July 16th, 1923.

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LIMITED

No Personal Liability

DIVIDEND NUMBER 112

A dividend of 1 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 13th day of August, 1923, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 26th day of July, 1923.

DATED the 19th day of July, 1923.

D. A. DUNLAP,
Treasurer.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines

Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 20

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of five per cent. (5%) on the issued Capital Stock of the Company will be paid on the 1st day of September, 1923, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1923.

By Order of the Board.

H. G. LAUX,
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, July 19th, 1923.

BANK OF HAMILTON

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. (Twelve per cent. per annum) on the paid up Capital of the Bank, for the quarter ending 31st August, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on 1st September next, to shareholders of record at close of business August 17th.

By Order of the Board,

J. P. BELL,
General Manager.

Hamilton, 16th July, 1923.

Travel by Boat

During these sweltering summer days transcontinental travellers are wise to break the long rail journey and make part of the trip across Canada by water, cruising the Great Lakes on one of the palatial steamers of the Northern Navigation Company's fleet.

Little time is lost on these fast steamers and the cool lake breezes, the change of scene and the gay social life aboard amply repay the passenger for the small cost over all rail travel.

There are dances almost every evening, concerts, sing-songs and promenades on deck, and the entire cruise seems like a little holiday on the side.

Ask any Agent of Canadian National Railways or the Northern Navigation Company for descriptive booklet "Great Lakes Cruises."

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent., upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Saturday, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 31st July, 1923.

By order of the Board,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager.

Montreal, 20th July, 1923.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND No. 146

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st August, 1923, payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Saturday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August, 1923.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN AIRD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 20th July, 1923.

DRILL HUDSON BAY LAND

A London despatch states that the possibility of finding oil in commercial quantities on lands of the Hudson's Bay Co. in Canada is back of the negotiations by the company, with an important British oil company, to make a joint exploration of oil resources. Sir Robt. Kindersley, Governor of the company, expects to conclude a satisfactory arrangement within a few months. The company's land, the report adds, is now being explored under agreement with the Imperial Oil Co. of Canada.